

Est mihi supplicij causa fuisse piam .



I S. Inuent .

Est mihi supplicij causa fuisse piam .



I S. Inuent .

ENGLANDS
ELIZABETH
HER LIFE AND
TROUBLES,
During Her *Minoritie*,
from the *Cradle* to the
CROWNE.

Smith M. 11.
Historically laid open and inter-
woven with such eminent Passages
of STATE, as happened under the
Reigne of HENRY the Eighth, EDWARD
the Sixth, Q. MARY; all of them
aptly introducing to the
present Relation.

By THO: HEYWOOD

LONDON, *Smith M. 11.*

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Smith M. 11.

Samuel M. 11.
no 174 & 175



TO
THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE
the Lord HENRY
Earle of Douer, Vis-
count ROCHFORD,
L. Hunsdon, &c.

Right Honourable,



When I had fi-
nished this
short Tra-
ctate, (which may
bee rather styl'd a
A 5 super-

The Epistle

superficiall remembrance then an essentiall expression of the of the passages of Queene *Elizabeth's* Life in her minority:) I could not apprehend vnto whom the Patronage thereof might more iustly belong, then to your Honour, whose noble Grandfather, *Henry Lord Hunsdon*, after Lord Chamberlaine to her Maiestie (her neere and deare Kinsman :) was the most
con-

Dedicatorie.

constant Friend and
faithfull Assistant in
all her troubles and
dangers, who not
onely imploy'd his
whole industry, and
made vse of his best
Friends: but liberally
expended his means,
& hazarded his owne
person as an Inter-
poser betwixt her
safety, and the malice
of her potent aduer-
saries, which makes
me something to wō-
der, that so great and
remarkeable a zeale
ex-

The Epistle

expressed in a time of
such inevitable dan-
ger, when all Her
friends were held the
Queene her Sisters e-
nemies; and her e-
nemies, the Queenes
friends; when no-
thing but Examinati-
ons, sentences of Im-
prisonment, and ter-
rors of Death were
thundred against her;
that Her (I say) whom
neither promises of
favor could dissuade
from her Loue, nor
threatnings of death,
deterre

Dedicatorie.

deterre from her Service, should not bee so much as once remembered by the Collectors of Her History: Be this therefore (Right Honourable) a lasting Testimony of his unchanged affection to her and her Innocence from the beginning, as likewise, a long-liu'd Monument; of her Royall gratitude towards him, extended euen vnto his end, and to his noble Issue
af-

The Epistle

after him : what great confidence shee had in his loyalty appeared, at the Campe of *Tilbury* in the yeare 1588. where hee solely cōmanded the Guard for her Maiesties owne Person, which consisted of Lances, Light-Horse, and Foote, to the number of 34050.⁵ It hath pleased your Lordship to censure fauourably of some of my weak Labours not long since presented

Dedicatorie.

sented before you ,
which the rather en-
couraged mee , to
make a free tender
of this small peece of
service. In which if
my boldnesse should
beget the least distast
from you, I must flye
for refuge , to that
of the Poet *Claudian*.

————— *Leones,*
Quæ stransiſſe valent,
ea mox prostrata relin-
quunt.

Thus wishing to
you

The Epistle, &c.

you and to all your
Noble Family, not
onely the long fruiti-
on of the blessings of
this life present; but
the eternall possession
of the loyes future, I
remaine your Lord-
ships,

In all obseruances;

THO: HEYWOOD.



TO THE
GENEROVS
READER.



Ere I able to
write this
little Histo-
ricall Tra-
ctate with the Pen of
Tacitus, the Inke of
Curtius

The Epistle

Curtius, and set downe
every line and letter by
Epietetus his Candle;
yet can I see no possibili-
tie to auoyd the Cri-
ticks of this age, who
with their friuolous ca-
uils and unnecessary
exceptions, ambush the
commendable labours of
others, when they them-
selues will not or dare
not either through idle-
nesse or ignorance, ad-
venture the expence of
one serious hower in a-
ny laborious worke in-
tended for the benefit of
either

to the Reader.

either Church or Com-
mon-weale ; and such
Polupragmatists this
age is full of ;

--Sed meliora spero,

I doubt not but that
they will spare this Ar-
gument for the worth
thereof , and though
their carping may cor-
rect my Poeme, yet they
will haue a reuerend re-
spect of the Person here
drawne out , whose ne-
uer-dying fame euen in
this our age is so sacred
amongst

The Epistle

Curtius, and set downe
euery line and letter by
Epictetus his Candle;
yet can I see no possibili-
tie to auoyd the Cri-
ticks of this age, who
with their friuolous ca-
uils and unnecessary
exceptions, ambush the
commendable labours of
others, when they them-
selues will not or dare
not either through idle-
nesse or ignorance, ad-
venture the expence of
one serious hower in a-
ny laborious worke in-
tended for the benefit of
either

to the Reader.

either Church or Common-weale ; and such Polupragmatists this age is full of ;

--Sed meliora spero,

I doubt not but that they will spare this Argument for the worth thereof , and though their carping may correct my Poeme, yet they will haue a reuerend respect of the Person here drawne out, whose neuer-dying fame euen in this our age is so sacred amongst

The Epistle

amongst all good men,
that it is scarce remem-
bered, at the least utte-
red without a deuout
than^ks-giuing.

The prosperous and
successfull Reigne of this
Royall Queene and
Virgin hath been large-
ly deliuered in the La-
tine Tongue whereby all
forraigne Nations haue
beene made partakers of
her admirable vertues
and religious Govern-
ment; but for that part
of her Life, during her
tender and sappy Age,
all

to the Reader.

all our domesticke remembrancers haue bene sparing to speake.

As they haue shewed you a Queene, I expose to your view a Princess; they in her Majesty, I in her Minority; they the passages of her incomparable Life from the Scepter to the Sepulchre, as shee was a Soueraigne; I the processse of her time from the Cradle to the Crowne, as she was a sad and sorrowfull Subiect; in the discovery whereof, I haue

The Epistle

have not fallen so pat as
to make the relation of
her Minority the whole
scope of my intentions;
but have for the better
enlightening thereof,
made vse of all such e-
minent occurrences of
State, as may aptly in-
troduce thereunto, as for
those passages in the Cha-
racterizing of King Ed-
ward the sixth, and
the Lady Iane Gray,
and others;

--vix ea nostra voco,

I have borrowed them
from my good friend

Mr.

to the Reader.

as Mr. H. H. Stationer,
of who hath not onely con-
ple versed with the titles of
s; Bookes, but hath loo-
ter ked into them, and from
of, thence drawne out that
e- industrious Collection,
of Intituled Herologia
in Anglicana. Not to
for hold thee any longer in
ba- that to which all this
ed- but introduceth. If the
and Booke please thee, I am
y, satisfied, and shall rest
still,

Thine;

N. R.



H E N. 8.

Anno 1501.

ENGLANDS

ELIZABETH.

Her L I F E, *and*
T R O V B L E S.



I t is better to il-
lustrate this hi-
story, needful
it is that wee
speak somthing of the Mo
B the

ther, before we proceed to the *Daughter*.

A match was concluded betwixt Prince *Arthur* the eldest Sonne and Heyre apparant to *Henry* the 7th. King of *England*, and the Infant *Katharine* daughter to the King of *Spaine*, shee landed at *Plymouth* Anno 1501. and was married to Prince *Arthur*; in *Aprill* next following hee expired at *Ludlow*, in that Castle, which hath beene an ancient Seate belonging to the Princes of *Wales*. (Death hauing thus made a Diuorce betwixt these two Princes) The two mighty and potent Kings (by their graue and politick gouernments knowne

Prince *Arthur* married
the Infant *Katharine*
of *Spaine*.

knowne to bee as eminent in wisdom as greatness) for the more assured continuance of league and amity betwixt them, treated of a second match betwixt *Henry* the second sonne (but then the Sole Heyre and hope of *England*) & the late *Dowager*, *Princesse* of *Spaine*. The contract by a dispensation solicited, & after granted by the pope then raiging was accordingly performed; The marriage countenanced by their knowne wisdomes on the one side, and authorized by his Ecclesiasticall Iurisdiction on the other side, was held not onely tolerable but irreuocable.

Prince
Henry married
his
Brothers
wife.

The m^c
tiues per-
swading a
Diuerce.

Notwithstanding, the Father dying, and the Soueraigne Sonne inaugurated by the name of *Henry* the eight, for many yeeres together enioyning a peaceable & quiet raigne, whether distasting his Queene, by reason that by this time she was growne somewhat in yeeres, or that hee had cast an affectionate eye vpon a more choice beauty, or that through scruple of Conscience (which for his honors sake is most receiued) I am not able to censure. But sure it is, that hee beganne deeply to consider with himselfe, that notwithstanding the vsurped liberty of the *Pope* (whose

(whose Prerogatiues till then was neuer thought disputable) that his marriage was not onely vnlawfull, but incestuous : some are of opinion that hee was hereunto moued by the Nobility ; others, that hee was instigated by the Clergy, but if we may giue credit to his owne Protestation in open Court, the first original of this touch in Conscience, was, because the Bishop of *Bayon* being sent Ambassador from the *French King* to debate a Marriage betwixt the Duke of *Orleance* his second sonne, and the Lady *Mary*, the sole suruiuing Issue of him and his

B₃ Queene

Queene *Katharine*, but as the match was vpon the point to bee concluded, the Bishop beganne to demurre and desired respite, till he were fully resolved whether the Lady *Mary* (by reason of the Kings Marriage with his brothers wife) were legitimate or not. The cause is doubtfull, but the effect I am sure is vnquestionable.

Prince
Henry
borne.

Although the King receiued from this *Spanish* Lady a Prince called *Edward*, borne at *Richmond* on *Newyeeres* day in the second yeer of his raigne, for whose Natiuity great Triumphs were kept at *Westminster*, yet breathed
his

his last vpon Saint *Matthews* day following. Besides hee had by her a second issue, the Lady *Mary* before-named, so that neither sterility and barrenesse could be aspersed vpon her, nor any knowne disobedience or disloyalty objected against her, but that (as the King himselfe often protested) she was a wife no way refractory, but in all things corresponding to his desires and pleasures: These things notwithstanding, the pretended diuorce was to the Kings great cost and charge, so effectually negotiated, that after they had liued together by the space of 22 yeeres and vp-

B 4 wards.

The Diuorce
di-
puted of

wards in vnquestioned Matrimony, it was made the publique Argument in Schooles, debated by the *Italian, French, German,* and our owne moderne Doctors, both Ecclesiasticall and Ciuill, by an vnanimous consent determined, and for the better confirmation thereof, by the Seales of diuers Academies signed, that the Marriage betwixt the King and Queene (neuer till now called his Sister, or Brothers wife) was a meere nullity, absolutely vnlawfull, and that his sacred Maiesty had liberty and licence (howsoeuer the *Pope* sought by all meanes to antipose their opinions

opinions) warrātable from them, after a legal diuorce sued out from the Court, to make choice of any other lady to his wife where he himselfe best liked.

Cardinall *Campeius* was sent from his Holinesse and Cardinall *Wolsey* was ioyned with him in commission, to determine of this difficult point: the King and Queene were conuened in open Court, then held in *Black Friers*; the Resolution of the weighty Argument then in hand, was so abstruse, that it puzzled all; though many seemed confident, yet not a few of the best Orthodoxall diuines then staggered in their opinions,

Cardinall
Campeius
sent from
Rome.

ons, in so much that the Legate departed the land before he would giue vp a definitiue sentence in the cause, the reason was because hee desired further Order and Instruction from his Holinesse.

The Lady
Anne Bul-
lein daugh-
ter to the
Earle of
Wiltshire
& *Ormond*
created
Marchio-
nesse of
Pembrooke.

In the Interim the good Princess, greatly beloued, was much pittied, and the King much honored was greatly feared. (For now most mens thoughts were in their hearts, a time better to thinke then speake) but before the Diuorce was publikly denounced, the Lady *Anne Bullein* on the first of *Sept. An. 1532.* was at *Windsor* created Marchiones of *Pembrooke*, and one thousand pound

per.

per annum conferred vpon her by the King, which news no sooner arriued to the deiected Princesse care, but shee beganne to consider with her selfe, the ficklenesse and instability of greatnesse; and seeing that Sunne to set in a cloud on her, which was beginning to rise serenely on another, who was now maiestically ascending those steps, by which shee was miserably descending, exprest a womans wondrous modesty, and without speaking any distastfull or irreuerent word against the King, said: *Great men enterprizing great things, ought neither by the Lawes of God,*

nor

nor man to employ their power, as their owne mind wil leth; but as Iustice and Reason teacheth: but fearing lest in speaking so little she had spoken too much, shut vp the rest, of what shee thought to vtter in a modest and welbecseeming silence.

*Henry the
eight mar-
ried to the
Lady Anne
Bullein.*

Vpon the 25. of *Ianua-
ry An. 1533.* the King was married in his Closet at *Whitehall*, to the Marchionesse of *Pembrooke*, the Lady, *Anne Bullein*; but very priuately, few were present at the ceremonies, then celebrated by Dr. *Rowland Lee*, not long after consecrated Bishop of *Chester*.

In this concealed Solemnity

emnity, one Mistresse
Anne Savage, much trusted
by them both, bore vp the
Queenes traine, this Lady
was within few moneths
after espoused to the Lord
Berkely.

In *Easter Eue* being the
12 of *Aprill*, the Queene
being known to the King
to bee young with child,
went to the Chappell o-
penly as a Queene, and
was proclaimed publikly
the same day Queene of
England & vpon *Whitsun-*
day following crowned at
Westminster, with all the
pompe, state and magni-
ficence therto belonging.
Queene *Katharine* who
for many yeeres had been
their Soueraigne Lady, is
now

Queene
Anne crow
ned.

now quite forgotten, and of
Queene Anne being to the
 people scarcely known, is
 soly honored: The rising
Sunne is onely adored to
 their ioyful acclamations
 readier for the coronation
 of the one, then their vn-
 iust exclamations to for-
 ward the deposing of the
 other.

The birth
 of the La-
 dy *Eliza-
 betb.*

Not kept
 a fortnight
 or a month
 in state, as
 it is now v-
 suall with
 ordinary
 people.

Vpon the 7th of *Septem-
 ber*, being *Sunday*, betwixt
 the houres of 3^o and 4^o in the
 Afternoone *Queene Anne* was
 deliuered of a fayre daughter
 at *Greenewich*, who with
 the great vspeakable ioy
 both of Prince and people
 was christened on the
 third day following be-
 ing *Wednesday*; the Mayo

nd of *London* and his bre-
 he hren, with more then for-
 is y other of the grauest Ci-
 ng izens, being commanded
 ed to attend vpon the solem-
 ns nities. It was performed
 on in the Fryers Church in
 vn *Greenewich*, the Font was
 for of siluer, placed in the
 the middle of the church with
 an ascent of three steps
 Sep high; the old Dutchesse
 be of *Norfolke* bore the Babe
 3 wrap'd in a Mantle of pur-
 ne ple veluet. The Conspon-
 el sors or witnesses, were,
 ate *Thomas Cranmer*, Arch-
 bishop of *Canterbury*, the
 Joy Dutchesse of *Norfolke*, and
 bec the Marchionesse of *Dor-*
 a the *set*, both widdowes.
 be Not long after the birth
 yo of the *Lady Elizabeth*, a
 gene-

*Lady Eli-
 zabeth*
 borne on
 the Eve of
 the virgins
 Nativity,
 and died
 on the Eve
 of the Vir-
 gins An-
 nuntiation
 1603 Euen
 that she is
 now in
 heauen
 with all
 these blef-
 sed virgins
 that had
 oyle in
 their
 lampes.

*Lady Eli-
 zabeths*
 godfather
 and god-
 mothers.

An oath
taken to
the succel-
sors of Q.
Anne.

generall oath of allegiance
past thorow the kingdom
to bind al such as by their
yeers were capable there-
of, to maintaine and vp-
hold the successiue heyres
descending from the bo-
dies of the King & Queen
Anne, lawfully begotten in
the true and legall posses-
sion of the Throne, Crown
Sword and Scepter, with
all the royalties and impe-
riall honors thereunto be-
longing.

The Rea-
son of Qu.
Annes so
sudden co-
ronation.

The coniecturall of the
administration of this
oath, together with the
suddenesse of the Queens
coronation, was to stren-
then the match, and make
the legitimation of her is-
sue (which by the King
former

former match was amongst many yet made questionable) of more validity: for (as one observeth, *Anna coronatur, quod nulli nisi regni heredibus contingere solet*: Qu. Anne was therefore crowned, because it is an honour so conferred vpon such whosoe issue are capable of successiō, wherby it is probable that the Kings purpose was to adnihilate and extinguish the Title of his daughter *Mary*, and to have the Crowne and dignity Royall, to the sole heirs of *Q. Anne*: For this cause were the two young ladies brought vp apart, which may be a reason why they were after so different

The dif-
ferent dis-
positions
of *Eliza-
beth* and
Mary.

rent in their dispositions
and so opposite in their
Religions: both of them
though not sucking the
milke, yet as well imita-
ting the mindes as follow-
ing the steps of their mo-
thers; *Queene Katharine*
liuing and dying a con-
stant *Romane Catholique*
Queene Anne, both in her
life and death, resolute in
the defence of the Refor-
med Religion, which (as
the most probable conie-
ctures haue left to vs vpon
on file) was by the instiga-
tion of some Romists the
powerfull with the King
who was not then fully se-
led in those tenents which
he after made his maxims
the prologue to her fall

liu

ues Catastrophe which
or long after hapned.

On *May day*, A^{no} 1536.
was a great iusting held at
Greenewich, in the which
the chiefe challenger was
the Lord *Rockford*, brother
to the Queene, and the de-
endants were one *Henry*
Torrice of the Kings Bed-
chamber, with others, they
managed their armes with
great dexterity, and euery
(course which they ranne,
me off with the lowd ap-
ause of the people, inso-
uch that the King at first
ght seemed in outward
ewe to be wonderously
lighted: but about the
iddle of the triumph,
e a storme in the midst
a quiet Sea, the King a-
rose

The pre-
paration
to Queene
Annes fall

The Qu.
Brothers
with other
sent to the
Tower.

rose suddenly from his
seat, and attended with
persons only, tooke Barge
and was row'd to *Westminster*
leaving no small amazement
behinde him, euery one
wondring and conjecturing
as their affections led them,
what might be the occasion
thereof. All things were with
night husht vp and in quiet
et; no appearance of discontent
cyther in King or Courtier
perceiued, but no sooner did
the day peere out, but the King's
discontent appeared wth it. *George*
Bulleine, Lod *Rochford*, the
Queenes brother, and *Henry*
Norrice, the defendan were
saluted with a cordial
breakfast next their hear

in their beds, & both con-
 veyed to the *Tower*; the
 newes being brought to
 the *Queene*, struck as cold
 to her heart, and hauing
 past ouer dinner with dis-
 content, because the King,
 as his custome was, had
 sent none of his waiters to
 bid *Much good doe it her*,
 at the Table, but percei-
 uing her seruants about
 her, some with their eyes
 glazed in teares, but all
 with looks dejected on the
 earth, it bred strange con-
 ceptions in her, yet being
 confident in her own inno-
 cency, bred in her rather
 amazement then feare.

The same day entred in-
 to her chamber; *S^r Thomas*
Audley, *L. Chancellor*, the
Duke of Norfolke, *Thomas*
Cromwel,

Cromwell, Secretary, and at
 distance after them, Sir
William Kinsman, Constable
 of the *Tower*, at their
 first appearance, her apprehension
 was, that they were sent from the
 King to comfort her about the
 imprisonment of her brother;
 but observing them to looke more
 austere upon her, then vsually they
 were accustomed, she began to
 mistrust their message, but casting
 her eye beyond them, and espying
 the Constable of the *Tower*,
 to accompany them in their
 vnwelcome visit, she grew then
 confident, that her death was now
 approaching, and that these
 were the Heralds to prepare

are it, so expressing more
 modesty then Maiesty,
 both in her behauiour, and
 countenance, she prepared
 her selfe to attend their
 message, which the Chan-
 cellor deliuered vnto her in
 few words, telling her,
 that it was his Maiesties
 command, that she must in-
 stantly be conveyed from
 hence to the *Tower*, there
 to remaine, during his
 highnes pleasure, to which
 she answered, that her in-
 nocence and patience had
 armed her against all ad-
 uersities whatsoeuer, and
 that such were his Maiesties
 command and pleasure,
 they both should with all
 humility be obeyed: so
 without change of habit,
 or

Queene
Anne com-
 manded to
 the tower.

Qu. Anne
entred
the tower

or any thing necessary for
her remooue, shee put her
selfe into their safe custo
dy, and by them was con
ueyed into her Barge.

Iust vpon the stroke of
fiue, she entred the Tower
the Lords with the Luie
tenant, brought her to her
Chamber, to whome, at
their departure, she spoke
these few words following
(falling vpon her knees,
*I beseech God Almighty to be
my assistance and helpe, one
ly so farre forth as I am not
guiltie of any iust crime, that
may be layd against me: then
turning to the Lords, I intreat
you, to beseech the King
in my behalfe, that it will
please him to be a good Lord
vnto mee,* which words
were

were no sooner vttered,
but they departed.

The fifteenth of the same
moneth, the *Lords* of the
Councell met at the *Tower*;
the *Queene* was called to
to the *Barre*, and arraigned
before the *Duke of Nor-*
folk, who sate as *Lord high*
Steward, the *Lord Chan-*
cellor on the right hand,
and the *Duke of Suffolke* on
the left hand, with diuers
others *Marquesses*, *Earles*,
and *Barons*; the *Earle of*
Surrey, sonne to the *Duke*
of Norfolke, sate directly
before his father, a degree
lower, as *Earle Marshall*
of *England*, the *Queene* sit-
ting in a chaire, diuers ac-
cusations, especially tou-
ching inconstancy, were

C obiecte

Qu. Anne
arraigned.

Q. Anne
quit in the
opinion of
the Lords,
but found
guilty by
the Jury.

objected against her, to all
which she answered pun-
ctually with such gravity
and discretion, that it ap-
peared to her Auditory
she could not bee found
guilty of any aspersion
whatsoever: But when in
their favourable censures
they were readye (not
without great applause)
to acquit her; The Jury
brought in a contrary ver-
dict, by which shee was
convicted, condemned,
and had her iudgement to
be burned, or else her head
to be cut off at the Kings
pleasure; The Sentence
being denounced, the
Court arose, and she was
conueyed backe againe to
her Chamber, the *Lad*
Bullet

Bullein her Aunt, and the *Lady Kinsman*, wife to the Constable of the Tower, onely attending her.

Two dayes after were brought vnto the Tower-Hill *George Lord Rochford*, *Henry Norris*, *Marke Smeton*, *Medlin Brier-ton*, *Francis Weston*, all of them of the Kings Priuy Chamber, who seuerally suffered and had their heads stricken off, no other account of their sufferings being giuen out abroad, but that they deseruedly dyed for matters concerning the conuicted Queene.

The Queens Brother with others beheaded.

Two dayes after the Queene was brought to

Queene *Annes*
death.

Her Speech
at her death.

the greene within the Tower, and there mounted on a Scaffold where were present most part of the Nobility, the Lord Mayor of London with certaine Aldermen and many other Spectators, her last words were these, *My honourable Lords, and the rest here assembled, I beseech you all to beare witnesse with me that I humbly submit my selfe to vndergoe the penalty to which the Law hath sentenced me; as touching my offences, I am sparing to speak, they are best knowne to God, and I neither blame nor accuse any man, but commit them wholly to him, beseeching God that knowes the*

secrets of all hearts to haue
mercy on my Soule; next I
beseech the Lord Iesus to
blesse and saue my Soue-
raigne & Master the King,
the noblest and mercifullest
Prince that liues; whom I
wish long to reigne ouer you.
He hath made me Marchi-
onesse of Pembroke, touch-
safed me to lodge in his owne
bosome, higher on earth hee
could not raise me, and hath
done there'ore well to lift
me up to those blessed Inno-
cents in Heauen. Which
hauing vttered with a
smiling and cheerefull
countenance, as no way
frighted with the Ter-
rour of Death, She gent-
ly submitted her selfe to
her fate, and kneeling

C 3 downe

down on both her knees,
with this short eiacula-
tion in her mouth, *Lord*
Iesus Christ, into thy hands
I commend my Soule, with
the close of the last sylla-
ble the Hangman of *Cal-*
lis at one blow struck off
her head.

Phœnix Iana iacet,
nato Phœnice, dolendum,
Sæcula Phœnices nulla
tulisse duos.

The King loth to shew
himselſe too ſad a wid-
dower for ſo good a wife,
the very next enſuing
day was married to the
Lady *Iane Seymour*, daugh-
ter to Sir *John Seymour*
Knight, Sister to *Ed-*
ward Seymour Earle of
Hert-

Hertford, and Duke of
Somerſet.

Queene *Anne* was no
ſooner frowned on by
the King, but ſhe was a-
bandoned by her late
friends and ſervants, the
young Lady her Daugh-
ter loſt a Mother before
ſhe could doe any more
but ſmile vpon her; She
dyed the Phoenix of her
Sexe, but left a daugh-
ter behind who proued
the Phœnix of her time,
the true Daughter of ſo
rare a Mother Phoenix.
Queene *Iane* is now the
ſole obieſt. of all the
Peoples ioy, but within
little more then the Re-
volution of one yeare all
their hopes are croſſed,
C 4 death

death nip't the bud but
preserved the blossome
for awhile after.

The Birth of
Prince Edward

On the 12. day of October
in the yeare 1537. the
Queene was deliuered
both of a Son & her own
life together at Hamp-
ton Court about two of
the clocke in the after-
noone. It is said, that
newes being brought to
the King in the time of
her trauell, that her
throwes were very vio-
lent, insomuch that her
life was in great perill
by reason of the extre-
mities of her hard la-
bour, nay that the issue
was driven to so strait
an exigent, that either
the mother or the infant
must

must necessarily perish ;
hūbly desiring his High-
nesse in so great extre-
mity ; his answer was
that the Mother then
should die, for certaine
hee was that hee could
haue more wiues, but vn-
certaine whether to haue
more children ; heere-
vpon preparation was
made to saue both, if pos-
sible, but her body was
ripped vp to giue way to
her Child in the conclu-
sion, and two dayes after
her deliuey her Soule
expired.

The Queene dyed
much pittied , and the
young Prince called *Ed-
ward* was the eighteenth
of the same moneth cre-
ated

The death of
Qu. Iane in
Child-bed.

Young *Edward* Prince
of *Wales*, &c

ated Prince of *Wales*,
Duke of *Cornewall* and
Chester.

The Father was so ioy-
full of his Sonne that hee
seemed to cast a neglect
vpon his two daughters,
yet of them both, the
Lady *Elizabeth* was in
most fauor and grace, for
when *Mary* was separa-
ted from the Court, and
not so much as suffered
to come within a certain
distance thereof limited,
the Lady *Elizabeth* was
then admitted to keepe
the young Prince com-
pany in his infancy, who
in the time of his mino-
rity was committed to
the tuition of Doctor
Coxe, and Sir *John Cheeke*,

Dr. *Coxe* and
Sir *John Cheeke*
Tutors to *P.*
Edward and
L. *Elizabeth*.

as

as they were guardians
and Schoole-masters to
the Prince, so were they
the dayly Instructors of
the sweet young Lady,
Shee was 3. yeares elder
then her Brother, and
therefore able in her
pretty language to teach
and direct him (euen
fro the first of his speech
and vnderstanding) in
the principles of Reli-
gion and other Docu-
ments; the Arch-bishop
Cranmer her God-father
was euer chary and ten-
der ouer her, as one that
at the Font had tooke
charge vpon him to see
her educated in all ver-
tue & piety. Cordiall &
intire grew the affection
be-

betwixt this brother and Sister, insomuch that he no sooner began to know her, but hee seemed to acknowledge her, and she being of more maturity as deeply loued him. Both coming out of one loynes, their affection was no lesse then if they had issued likewise from one wombe, they were indeede one way equally fortunate and vnfortunate, hauing one Father, and either of them deprived of a Mother, and euen in their seuerall deaths there was a kind of correspondencie, the one dyed by the sword, the other in Child-bed, both of them

them violent and enforced deaths.

So pregnant and ingenious were either, that they desired to looke vpon bookes as soone as the day began to breake, their *hora matutina* were so welcome, that they seemed to preuent the nights sleeping for the entertainment of the morrows schooling, besides, such were the hopefull inclinations of this Princely youth and pious Virgin, that their first houres were spent in Prayers & other Religious exercises, as either reading some History or other in the Old Testament, or else attending the

The Industry
of the Prince
and L. Eliz.

the exposition of some Text or other in the New; the rest of the fore-noone (Breakfast-time excepted) they were doctinated and instructed either in language, or some of the liberal Sciences, one morall learning or other collected out of such Authors as did best conduce to the Instruction of Princes; And when hee was cal'd out to any youthfull exercise becoming a Child of his age (for study without action breedes dulnesse) she in her private Chamber betooke her selfe to her Lute or violl, and (wearyed with that) to practise

practise her needle; This was the circular course of their employment, God was the Center of all their actions, *Ab Ioue Principium*, they began with God, and hee went along still with them, insomuch that in a short time they were as well entered into language, as Arts, most of the frequent tongues of Christendom they now made theirs, *Greeke, Latine, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch* were no strangers, no forraigne Idioms, but now made familiar with their native English,

*Merito ut puer
unicus orbis*

Iure

*Iure vocaretur Phœnix :
virgo altera Pallas.*

These concurrences met in such a Concor-
dancie that the Schollers
(though Princes) for
their good instructions
were in a kind of duty
obliged to their Tutors ;
and their Tutors (for
their willingnesse , and
Industry) as much grac'd
and honour'd by their
Schollers. *Alexander* the
great confessed himselfe
more obliged to *Ari-*
stotle his Schoole-master
for his learning , then to
his Father King *Philip*
for his life , by the one
he became a Man , by the
other an vnderstanding
Man. This Princely cou-

ple

le cannot bee taxed of ingratitude ; if all the malice in the world were infused into one eye , it shall neuer be able to detract either of them: how forward was the one during his time to promote Doctor *Coxe* his Tutor, and the life that *Marian* persecution being drawn to the last breath , the other recald him from beyond the Seas , whither he was fled, restor'd him to many Church dignities and grac'd him so far as that by her appointment he made a learned Sermon that day when she went to her first Parliament.

These tender young
Plants

The Prince &
La. *Elizabeth*
not ingrate-
full to their
Tutors.

Plants being past their
sappy age, and now be-
ginning to flourish, the
old stocke begins to wi-
ther, the King feeling
himself dangerously sick,
many infirmities grow-
ing more and more vpon
him, cal'd his Councell
about him, made his
last will and Testament,
part of which, so much
as concernes this present
Discourse, shall be deli-
uered as it hath been ex-
tracted out of the origi-
nall Coppie, still refer-
ued in the Treasury of
the *Exchequer*, Dated the
Thirtieth day of *Decem-*
ber 1546. Item, I giue
and bequeath vnto our two
Daughters, *Mary* and *Eli-*
zabeth,

Elizabeth, if they shall be married to any outward Potentates, the Summe of tenn thousand pounds a peece, and that to be paid them by the consent of our Councell, in Money, Plate, Jewels and Household-stuffe, if wee bestow them not in our life time, or a larger Summe at the discretion of our Executors, or the most part of them; And both of them upon our blessing to be ordered aswell in marriage, as in all other lawfull things, by the advice of our fore said Councell, and in case they will not, that then those Summes are to be diminished at our Councels pleasure: Further, our will is, that from the first houre of
our

The last Will
and Testamēt
of K. Henry
the eighth.

our death, untill such time
as they can provide either of
them, or both of an honoura-
ble Marriage, they shall
have either of them, or both
of them, three Thousand
pounds ultra Reprilas to
live upon. I haue knowne
many a Noble Man's
Daughter left as great a
Legacie, nay a larger
Dower, who neuer had
any claime or alliance
to a Crowne; but so it
pleased the King at that
time.

K. Henry dy-
eth.

Vpon the nineteenth
day of *January* following
the King lying vpon his
death-bed, even when
hee was ready to giue an
accompt to God for the
aboundance of bloud al-
ready

ready spilt, when hee
knew himselfe was no
longer able to liue, hee
imprisoned the Duke
of *Norfolke* the Father,
signed a warrant for the
execution of the Earle
of *Surrey*, the Sonne,
within nine dayes after
he himselfe expired and
on the eighteenth of Fe-
bruary following, was
with great State and
magnificence interred at
Windsore.

On the same day wher-
in the Father deceased
was the Sonne inaugura-
ted King of *England* by
the name of *Edward* the
sixth being of the age of
9. yeares, on the nine-
teenth of *February* fol-
lowing

K. Henry bu-
ried at *Wind-
sor*.

Edward the 6.
crowned.

lowing he rode with his
Vncle the *Lord Prote-*
ctor, *Duke of Sommer-*
through the Citie of
London, and the next day
ensuing was anoynted
King at *West-minster* by
Thomas Crammer Arch-
bishop of *Canterbury* who
that day administred the
holy Eucharist together
with sundry other Cere-
monies appropriated for
such Solemnities.

Great is the person of
a King, reigning heere
vpon earth amōgst men
hee is a liuely Embleme
of the high and glorious
Maiesty of God in hea-
uen. The King was no
fooner crowned, but
the Lady *Elizabeth* gaue

way

his way to his State, there
was now a discontinu-
ance of that frequent
and priuate familiarity
suall betwixt them,
formerly she loued him
as a Brother, now she ho-
nours him as her Soue-
aigne; Honour and
Royalty make difference
betwixt the Sonne and
the Father, the degrees
of State distinguish be-
twixt brother and Sister,
they which liued socia-
ly in all familiarity to-
gether, now doe not so
much as talke but at a
distance. The death of
the Father which rayfed
him to the Crowne, re-
moued her from the
Court, set him in the
Throne

L. Elizabeths
obseruance to
the King her
brother.

L. Elizabeth
goeth into
the countrey.

Throne, sent her downe
into the Countrey, in
which retirement being
nobly attended as well
by diuers voluntary La-
dies and Gentle-women
as her owne traine and
houshold Seruants, she
led there, though a more
solitary yet a much more
contented life, as hauing
now more leifure houres
to contemplate and ru-
minate on those Rudiments
and Exercises wherein she had former-
ly beene conuersant. Diligence is the breeder
and product of Arts, and
but practise and exercise
doth nourish and che-
rish them, She in her
great discretion made
gainful

gainfull vse of this Soli-
tude, as is apparant by
the future.

Being settled in the
Country to adde vnto
her Reuenue, shee had
many gifts and visits
sent her from the King,
who was very carefull
both of her honour and
health, shee liued under
the charge of a noble
and vertuous Lady, who
was stil'd her Gouver-
nesse: scarce was she yet
full fourteene yeares of
age when one of her Vn-
cles, then in great office
and place about the
King, brought vnto her
a Princely Suitor, as
great in means as come-
ly in Person. A stranger
D richly

A Princely
Husband of-
fered to the
L. *Elizabeth.*

L. Elizabeth
will not by a-
ny meanes
marry.

richly habited and nobly attended, (whose name my Author giues not) he after much importunitie both from himselfe and friends, yet at last crost in his purpose by modest repulses, and cold answeres, and finding her immutable disposition solely addicted to a single life, as not enduring the name of a husband, settled in his mind (though not satisfied in her denyall) retyred into his Countrey; for though it may be said of women in generall, that they are spare in their answeres, and peremptory in their demands & purposes, that

their affections are stil in
the extreames, either so
passionate as by no coun-
sell to be redressed, or so
counterfeit, to be by no
man belceued, and again,
if they are beautiful they
are to be won with pray-
es, if coy with prayers, if
proud with gifts, & if co-
uetous with promises; yet
this sweet L. tho her beau-
ty were attractive, yet by
no flattery could be re-
moued frō her settled re-
solution, and being con-
scious neither of Pride,
coyness, or couetousnes,
could not be easily drawn
within the compas of any
subtile temptation. This
first vnwelcome motion
of Marriage, was a cause

why shee liued afterwards more solitary and retyred; If at any time the King her Brother vpon any weighty or important occasion had sent to enioy her company at Court, she made no longer Residence, then to know his highnesse pleasure and to make humble tender of her duty and allegiance. That done, with all conuenient returned backe into the Country, where she spent the entire season of her Brothers Raigne.

The King had 3 Vncles left him by the Mothers side, *Edward, Thomas* and *Henry Seymour*. *Edward* was Lord Protector

The Kings 3.
Vncles.

Protector, and Thomas high Admirall of England; These two Brothers being knit and ioyned together in amity, were like a Bunch of Arrowes not easily broke asunder, but once dispersed, distracted betwixt themselves, they made but way for their Adversaries how to assaile them with little disadvantage.

The two great Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolke, Dudley and Gray murmuring that his Maiesties two Vncles should beare such great sway in the Kingdome (by which their glory seem'd to bee eclipsed

D 3 and

Northumberland and Suffolke worke a division betwixt the two Brothers.

and darkned) sought all
meanes how to oppose
this great vnited strength
of Fraternall loue, but
finding that there was
no other way left to cast
this yoake from off their
necks (which their Am-
bition held to be into-
lerable) but onely by
making a disiunction
of that brotherly loue
which had so long conti-
nued, and doubting how
to worke it by their Ser-
uants, tooke a neerer
course to effect it, by
their wiues, and so to
draw their ruines out of
their owne bosomes; and
most successfullly to their
owne purposes thus it
happened: Sir Thomas

Sey-

Seymour Admirall & the
younger Brother, married
the *Queene Dowager*
(whose hap it was of all
the rest to suruiue her
husband) she contested
with her Sister in Law
for precedence and pri-
ority of place, both were
priuately encouraged,
both swell'd alike with
pleene, neither would
giue way to other, the
one claim'd it as she had
beene once *Queene*, the
other challeng'd it as she
was the present wife of
the *Protector*, the two
Dukes were as fuel to
his fire new kindled be-
twixt the women, *Dud-*
ley incenseth the one pri-
uately, *Gray* encourageth

The L. Admi-
ral beheaded.

the other secretly; The
wiues set their husbands
at odds by taking their
parts, the *Gordian* knot of
brotherly loue is there-
vpon dissolued. *Nor-*
thumberland and *Suffolke*
take hold of this aduan-
tagious occasion, inso-
much that within a short
time after, the Admirall
was questioned for Trea-
son, by consent of his
brother condemned in
Parliament, and his head
struck off at the *Tower-*
hill March 20. 1549, his
Brother the *Proteſtor*
with his owne hand sig-
ning the warrant for his
death. The one being
thus remoued, there was
now lesse difficulty to
sup-

supplant the other: in the same month of *Febr.* in which his brother lost his head, was the *Protector* committed to the *Tower* by the Lords of the Council, many Articles especially touching the government of the State were commenced against him, but the yeare after, upon his submission to the Lords, and intercession made for him by the King, hee was released, this proved but a Lightning before death; his great and potent Aduersaries still prosecute their malice against him, insomuch that not long after, calling him to a second accompt, when he

The *Protector* questioned.

The *Protector* quit of treason.

D 5 had

The Protector
found guilty
of Felonie, &
beheaded.

had acquit himselfe of all
such Articles of Treason
as could bee inferred a-
gainst him, hee was in a
tryall at *Guild-hall* con-
uicted of Felony, and on
the 22. of *Ianuary* was
beheaded on the *Tower-
Hill*.

These two next Kins-
men to the King, the
proppes and stayes on
which the safety of his
minoritie leaned, the
hinges on which the
whole State turned, be-
ing thus cut off, it was a
common feare and gene-
rall presage through the
whole Kingdome that
the two Vnc'es being
dead, the Nephew would
not suruiue long after,
and

and so accordingly it happened; for now all such Gentle-men and Officers as the *Protector* had preferred for the Kings attendanee, were suddenly remoued, and all such as were the Favou-rites of the two Dukes, onely suffered to come neere his person.

In the Interim was the Match concluded be-
twixt the Lord *Gwilford Dudley*, Son to the Duke of *Northumberland* & the Lady *Jane Gray* daugh-
ter to the Duke of *Suf-
folke*: Not long after the King fell sicke and dyed the 6. of *Iuly* in the 7th yeare of his Princely go-
uernment, and on the
tenth

A Match be-
twixt *Nor-
thumberlands*
Son and *Suf-
folk* Daugh-
ter.

The King dy-
ed.

La. *Iane* pro-
claymed Qu.

tenth of the same month
was proclaymed Queene
the Lady *Iane*; It is to
this day a question both
how he dyed and where
hee was buryed, yet o-
thers say hee lyes buried
at *Westminster*, he was a
Prince of that hope, that
it would seeme impro-
per thus to leaue his ho-
nour in the dust vnchara-
cterized.

Hee was studious for
the propagation of the
Gospell, the refining and
establisning of true Re-
ligion, the foundation
whereof his Father had
proiected; Images hee
caused to be demolished
and as Idolatrous, to be
taken out of all Chur-
ches

ches within his Domini-
nions; the learned men
of his time hee encour-
aged and commanded
them to open and ex-
pound the Scriptures,
caused the Lords Supper
to bee administred in
both kinds vnto his peo-
ple: In the third yeare
of his Reigne, by Parlia-
mentall Decree hee abo-
lished the Masse, com-
manded the Liturgie to
be made, and our Com-
mon prayer and Service
to be read in the English
tongue: hee was acute in
witt, graue in censure,
mature in Iudgement, all
which concurring in
such tender yeeres, were
beyond admiration; In
the

A true Cha-
racter of K.
Edward the 6.

the liberall Arts so frequent, that he appeared rather innate and borne with them, then either acquired by teaching or study; All the Port-Townes and Hauens in *England, Scotland and France* hee had *ad vnguem*, not the least *punctilio* of any State affaires past beyond his obseruation, nor did hee commit such obseruations to memory, but had a chest euery yeare for the reservation of such Acts as past the councell board, himself keeping the key; hee would appoynt certain hours to sit with the Master of Requests, only to dispatch the cause of

of the Poore, hee was
the Inchoation and In-
stauration of a glorious
Church and Common-
weale; hee was perfect
in the *Latine*, *Greeke*, *Ita-
lian*, *French* and *Spanish*
tongues, and (as *Carda-
nus* reports) was well
seene in *Logicke*, and the
Principles of naturall
Philosophy, no stranger
to *Musicke* singing at first
sight; in *Melancthon's*
common-places hee was
conuersant, and all *Cice-
ro's* workes, with a great
part of *Titus Linius*; two
of *Isocrates Orations* hee
translated out of the O-
riginall into *Latine*; hee
was facetious and witty,
as may appeare in the
fourth

He that shal
but peruse
the History of
S George now
written by M.
Heylin, may
soone goe be-
yond the L.
Treasurers
answer to the
King.

fourth yeare of his reign,
& thirteenth of his age,
being at *Greenewich* on S.
Georges day, comming
from the Sermon with
all the Nobility in State
correspondent for: the
day, said, *My Lords*, I
pray you what Saint is S.
George, that wee so much
honour him heere this
day? The Lord Treasu-
rer made answer, *If it*
please your Maiesty, I did
never in any History read of
S. George, but onely in
Legenda aurea, where it
is thus set downe, that S.
George out with his sword
& ran the Dragon through
with his speare; The King
having something ven-
ted himselfe with laugh-
ing,

ing, replied, I pray you
my Lord, and what did hee
with his sword the while?
That I cannot tell your Ma-
iesty, said hee. To con-
clude, hee was so well
qualified, that hee was
not onely the forwardest
Prince of all his Aunce-
stors, but the sole *Phœnix*
of his time. *Dic mihi mu-
sa virum*, shew me such
another. As hee began
and continued hopeful-
ly, so hee ended Religi-
ously, being fallen sicke
of a Plurisie, some say
consumption of the lungs,
hau'ng made his peace
with God and the world,
he lifted vp his eyes and
hands to heauen, pray-
ed to himselfe, thinking
none

none to haue heard him,
after this manner.

The Kings
Prayer at his
death.

*Lord deliuer mee out of
this miserable life, and take
me among thy chosens : how-
beit, not my will, but thy
will be done : Lord, I com-
mit my Spirit to thee. O
Lord thou knowest how hap-
pie it were for me to be with
thee : yet for thy chosens
sake send me life and health,
that I may truly serue thee.
Oh my Lord God, blesse thy
people, and saue thine inhe-
ritance ; Oh Lord God saue
thy chosens people of En-
gland, defend this Land
from Papistry, and main-
taine thy true Religion, that
I and thy Pcople may praise
thy holy name , for thy
Sonne*

Sonne Iesus Christ's sake:
 to which hee added; *Oh,*
I faint, have mercy on me O
Lord, and receive my Spi-
rit. With which eiacu-
 lation his life ended,
 not without suspicion of
 poyson deliuered him in
 a Nose-gay: but the di-
 uilish Treason not being
 enquired after, neuer
 came to light.

The Lady *Mary* being
 at the time of the Kings
 death at *Hansdon* in *Hert-*
fordshire, was much per-
 plexed with the newes
 of the Proclamation of
 the Lady *Iane*, as *Queene*
 of *England*; but more
 especially vnderstanding
 that it was done by the
 consent of the whole
 No.

L. Mary vexed
 at the Procla-
 mation of *Q.*
Iane.

*Suffolke men
ayde the Lady
Mary.*

*Northumber-
land opposeth
the L. Mary.*

Nobility; herevpon the *Suffolke* men assemble themselves about her, not liking such shuffling in State, profer'd their free and voluntary service towards the attaining of her lawfull inheritance: this being bruited at Court, the great Duke of *Northumberland* hauing a large Commission granted, and signed with the great Seale of *England*, by the vertue thereof raised an Army with purpose to suppress and surprize the Lady *Mary*: the designe was no sooner aduanced and on foote, but the Lords in generall, repenting them of so great an iniurie

injurie done to the Kings
Sister, and the imme-
diate Inheritrix, sent a
Countermand after him,
the Nobility forsooke
him, the Commons a-
bandon'd him, so that
being come to *Cam-*
bridge, he with his Sons
and some few seruants
were left alone, where
notwithstanding he and
his associates proclai-
med the Lady *Mary*
Queene of *England* in the
Market-place, yet for all
this hee was arrested of
high treason in the *Kings*
Colledge; from thence
brought to the *Tower*,
and on a Scaffold on the
Hill the 12. day of *August*
lost his head; This was
the

Lady *Mary*
proclaimed
Queene.

the end of the great Duke of *Northumberland*: Now those two great opposing Dukes, *Somerset* and *Northumb.* whose vnlimited Ambitions *England* & the go. uernement therof could not satiate, one peece of ground containes them: They lye quietly together in one small bed of earth before the Altar in *S^t. Peters Church* in the *Tower*, betwixt two Queenes, wiues of *K. Henry the 8th.* *Queene Anne* and *Queene Katherine*, all foure beheaded. All their greatnesse and magnificence is couered ouer with these two narrow words, *Hic iacet.*

acet. Northumberland overthrew Somerset and raised himself upon his Ruines, Mary who was friend to neither, but indifferent to both, easily dispensed with the cutting off Northumberland, thinking herself to stand more firme by his fall and ruine.

The Lady Elizabeth residing at her Mannour in the Country, much lamented the death of her Brother, being strangely perplexed in her mind as not knowing by any probable coniecture what these strange passages of State might come to: but considering that amongst these tempestuous

L. Elizabeth
lamenteth
her Brothers
death.

The L. Elix.
in policy gra-
ced by the
Queene.

Protestant
Bishops put
off, Popish re-
stored.

ous stormes, her Sister
Marie's and her owne
were now at an Aduen-
ture in one bottomc, she
resolutely first ayded her
Sister with 500. men,
her selfe the formost,
prima ibi ante omnes, then
the storme being ouer,
shee attended her Maie-
stie in her *Barge* to the
Tower, where was relea-
sed the Duke of *Norfolke*,
the Lord *Courtney*, and
Dr. *Gardiner*; soone af-
ter diuers Bishops sus-
pended in the dayes of
her Brother *Edward*, were
restored: viz. Dr. *Gar-*
diner to *Winchester*, and
John Poynt put out, Dr.
Bonner to *London*, and
Nicholas Ridley confin'd

John

John Day to *Chichester*,
and *John Scory* excluded,
Dr. Tonstall to *Duresme*,
Dr. Heath to *Worcester*,
John Hooper excluded,
and committed to the
Fleete, *Dr. Vesey* to *Exe-*
ter; and *Miles Couerdale*
cashier'd; The misera-
ble face of a wretched
Kingdome began now
to appeare. They that
would dissemble their
Religion, tooke no great
care how things went;
but such whose consci-
ences were ioyned to
truth, perceiuing that
the Lamps of the Sanctu-
ary began to shine dim,
seeing those bright Ta-
lers pull'd out of their
sockets and extingui

E . . . the

shed, concluded that
coles were now kindled
which would proue the
destruction of many a
good Christian, which
accordingly happened.

From the *Tower* of
London the Queene rode
through the City to-
wards her Pallace at
West-minster; The Lady
Elizabeth to whom all
this while shee shewed a
pleasant and gracious
out-side, rode in a Chari-
ot next after her drawne
with sixe Horses trapt in
cloath of siluer, the Cha-
riot being couered with
the same, wherein sat
only to accompany her,
the Lady *Anne of Cleue*.

The fifth day of *Octo-*
ber

ber shee was crown'd at
West-minster by *Stephen*
Gardiner Bishop of *Win-*
chester, (*Dr. Thomas Cran-*
mer being at that time in
the *Tower*) The Lady *E-*
lizabeth was most Prince-
ly attended at her Sisters
Coronation; five dayes
after began the Parlia-
ment, wherein besides
the supplantation of the
reformed Religion, *Guil-*
ford Dudley and the Lady
Jane his wife lately pro-
claymed *Queene*, were
both arraigned and con-
victed of treason. As for
the Lady *Jane*, how vn-
willing shee was to take
the imperiall dignitie
vpon her, doth appeare
by this letter following

Q *Mary* crow-
ned.

Guilford Dud-
ley and *L. Jane*
convicted of
treason.

E 2

sent

sent to her Father a little before her death.

Father, although it hath pleased God to hasten my death by you, by whom my life should rather haue been lengthened, yet can I so patiently take it, that I yeeld God more hearty thanks for shortning my wofull dayes, than if all the world had beene giuen into my possessions with life lengthened at my owne will: And albeit I am very well assured of your impatient dolours, redoubled many wayes, both bewailing our owne wo, and especially (as I am informed) my wofull estate: yet my deare father (if I may without offence reioyce

in

in my owne mishaps) herein
I may account my selfe blef-
sed, that washing my hands
with the innocence of my
fact, my guiltless blood may
cry before the Lord, mercie
to the innocent: And yet
though I must needes ac-
knowledge that being con-
strained, and (as you know)
well enough continually as-
sayed; yet in taking upon
me, I seemed to consent, and
therein grieuously offended
the Queene and her Lawes:
yet do I assuredly trust that
this my offence towards God
is so much the lesse, in that
being in so Royall estate as I
was, my enforced honour ne-
uer mingled with mine in-
nocent heart: And thus
good father, I haue opened

unto you the state wherein I
presently stand, my death at
hand, althought to you per-
haps it may seeme wofull,
yet to mee there is nothing
that can bee more welcome
than from this vale of mi-
sery to aspire to that hea-
uenly threne of all ioy and
pleasure, with Christ my Sa-
uiour, in whose stedfast faith
(if it may be lawfull for the
daughter so to write to the
father) the Lord that hath
hitherto strengthened you,
so continue to keepe you, that
at the last wee may meet in
heauen with the Father,
Son, and holy Ghost. I am

Your obedient Daugh-
ter till death.

I A N E D V D L E Y.

She

Shee was no way conscious of those illegall proceedings practised against the Queene by her owne and her husbands father; much grieffe there was for the Lady *Iane*, the Queene her selfe tooke the sadnesse of her estate into consideration, gaue her leaue to walke in the Queenes Garden, not debarring her of any pleasant prospect belonging to the Tower, and had not her father after first offence remitted, ran headlong into a second, it is generally conceiued shee would haue pardoned her life; his mis-counselled rashnes hasten'd the deaths of

The Q. pittie-
eth the Lady
Iane.

No Prote-
stant thought
fit to live.

these 2 Innocents, *Guilford* and *Iane*: The Statists of that time, especially such as were addicted to the Romish faction, held it not policie to suffer any that were addicted to the contrary faction to live, especially if they could entrap them, being fallen into any lapse of the law; therefore vpon the twelfth of *February* 1554. being the first day of the weeke, *Guilford Dudley* was brought to the Scaffold on the *Tower-Hill*, where hauing with great penitence reconcil'd himself to God, with a settled & and vnmooued constancie patiently subiected him-

himselfe to the stroke of death: The head with the body still bleeding, were both laid together in a Cart, and brought into the Chappell within the *Tower*, even in the sight of this sad and sorrowfull Lady, the object striking more terrour, then the sight of that fatal Axe, by which herselfe was presently to suffer death; being instantly led to the *Greene* within the *Tower*, where being mounted on a Scaffold with a cheerefull and vndaunted countenance shee spake as followeth.

Good People, I am come
hither to dye, and by a
Law,

The *La. Iaxe*
her speech at
her death.

Law I am condemned to the same; my offence against the Queene was onely in consent to the deuice of others, which now is deemed treason; yet it was neuer of my seeking, but by counsell of those, who should seeme to haue further vnderstanding of things then I, which knew little of the Law, and much lesse of titles to the Crowne, but touching the procurement thereof by mee, or on my behalfe, I doe wash my hands in Innocency thereof, before God & the face of you all; this day: And therewithall she moued her hands, wherein shee had a Booke and then proceeded thus, I pray you all good Christian People beare mee

me witnesse that I dye a true
Christian Woman, and that
I looke to be saued by no o-
ther meanes then by the
mercy of God in the bloud
of his onely Sonne Iesus
Christ; I confesse that when
I did know the word of God,
I neglected it, and loued my
selfe & the world, and ther-
fore this plague and punish-
ment is iustly and worthily
happened vpon mee for my
sinnes, yet I thanke God of
his goodnesse that hee hath
giuen me a time and respite
to repent, and now good peo-
ple whilst I am aliue, I pray
you assist mee with your
Prayers.

As soone as shee had
thus spoken, she humbly
kneeled

kneeled downe and rehearsed the one and fiftieth Psalmie in *English*, then she raysed her selfe vpon her feete, and deliuered her Booke to Mr. *Bridges*, who was then *Lieftenant* of the *Tower*; beginning to vntie her gowne to prepare herselfe for death, the Executioner offered to help her; but she turning herselfe to the two Gentlewomen that then attended her, was by them disroabed both of her gowne and other attires: Then the Heads-man kneeled downe to aske her forgiuenes, to whom she replied, *The Lord forgive thee, and I doe, and I*
entreate

entreate thee to dispatch mee
as soone as thou canst; then
kneeling againe, shee loc-
ked suddenly backe and
said, will you take it before
I lie downe? he answered,
No, Madame; then shee
tyed her handkercher
before her eyes, and be-
ing blindfold, shee felt a-
bout for the Blocke, and
said twice, Where is it?
then laying her necke
vpon it, shee stretched
forth her body, and said,
Lord Iesus into thy hands I
commend my spirit, the
Axe met with the last
word, and she expired.
Neuer was a Ladies fall
more deplored, and here-
in it was remarkable:
Iudge Morgan, who gaue
the

Lady Ianea
death.

A memorable
note of Iudge
Morgan.

Lady Iane
thought to be
with child at
her death.

A true Cha-
racter of the
L. Iane.

the sentence of her death
presently fell mad, and
in all his distracted fits
cried out continually,
take away the Lady Iane,
take away the Lady Iane
from me, and in that ex-
treame distemperature
of passion, ended his life
Some report that the
Lady Iane was young
with Child at the time
of her departure, but
though her Romish op-
posites were many, and
the times bloudy, Chri-
stian Charity may per-
swade vs that they would
not vse such inhumanity
against so great a person:
She was indeed a Royall
Lady, indued with more
vertues, then are fre-
quently

quently found in her
 Sexe; in Religion and
 Piety præcellent, her de-
 vouite Prayer to God, &
 Oration to the People,
 demonstrated no lesse at
 the time of her Executi-
 on, shee was but 16.
 yeares of age, of inforc'd
 honors so vnambitious,
 that shee neuer attired
 her selfe in Regall Orna-
 ments, but constrainedly
 and with teares; whilst
 shee was Prisoner in the
 Tower these subsequent
 verses were found writ-
 ten on the wall with a
 Pinne.

*Non aliena putes, homines
 quæ obtingere possint,
 Sors hodierna mihi,
 cras erit illa tibi.*

Thinke

*I binke nothing strange
that doth on man incline,
This day my lot is drawne,
To morrow thine.*

And thus.

*Deo iuuante, nil nocet
liuor malus.*

*Et non iuuante, nil iuuat
labor grauis.*

Post tenebras spero lucem.

*God on our side, vaine is
all strifes intention,
And God oppos'd, bootlesse
is all preuention.*

*After night, my hope
is light.*

There be extant of her
workes in the English
tongue, a learned Epi-
stle to M. Harding, Chap-
laine

laine to the Duke of *Suffolke* her Father, formerly a stout Champion in *K. Edwards* dayes, but now a *Renegade* from the Faith.

A Colloquy with one *Fecknam* a Priest, two nights before her death, about Faith and the Sacraments.

The L. Ianes
Workes.

An Epistle to her Sister written in the end of the New Testament in *Greeke*, sent the night before she dyed.

As for the Duke of *Suffolke* her Father, I can parallell his betraying to none so properly as to the Duke of *Buckingham* in the Reigne of *Richard* the Third; as the one had

Suffelke be-
trayed by his
Seruant,

had a *Banister*, the other
had an *Vnderwood*, a man
rayfed by him onely to a
competent estate, vnto
whose trust and gard hee
committed his Person,
was by him conueyed
into a hollow tree, mor-
ning and euening relie-
ued with sustenance by
him, euery time of his
appearance renewed his
confidence vnto him, and
engaged himselfe with
millions of oathes for
the performance of his
truth and fidelity, yet
easily corrupted with
some small quantity of
gold, and many large
promises, *Iudas*-like be-
trayed his Master, dis-
couered him, and deliue-
red

red him vp to the Earle
of *Huntington*, vnder
whose conduct hee was
with a strong guard con-
ueyed through *London*,
to the *Tower*, arraig-
ned and conuicted of
Treason in the great Hall
at *Westminster*, and vpon
the 12. of the month of
Feb. wherein the Daugh-
ter expired, was the Fa-
ther beheaded on the
Tower-Hill,

The Duke of
Suffolke be-
headed,

Northumberland and
his Sonne *Guilford*, *Suf-*
folke with his Daughter
ane being thus cut off,
aries nunc proximus ardet,
it was generally fear'd
that the Lady *Elizabeth's*
urne would bee next :
The Queene was no soo-
ner

The begin-
ning of *Qu.*
Elizabeths
Troubles.

ner Crown'd, but shee
fleighted her, and remo-
ued her into the Coun-
trei; the good Lady
was in the meane time
much troubled to see
how *Bethel* lay in the
dust vnregarded, and *Ba-
bel* onely exalted, true
Religion deiected, and
Superstition aduanced,
but more especially vn-
derstanding, that her self
was the butt, and her life
the mark they aymed at,
yet the snare was broken
the sword was turned in-
to their owne bolomes,
she pass'd the storme and
at last arriued safely to
the ioy of all true hear-
ted Christians.

This Birth of Ours, is

but

but an entrance into this
Life, where in the sight
of Heauen wee must en-
dure for a tryall of our
valor; the furious shocks
of many fierce encoun-
ters; hee that sojournes
in the Camp of this life,
must not hope for Holy-
dayes, his trauaile can
haue no rest, his labour
can haue no end; no
Countrey but can yeeld
a *Pharoh* to destroy him,
no Clime but can afford
a *Herod* to pursue him;
The allusion needs no
further illustration; The
Troubles of the Lady *E-*
lizabeth will make a per-
fect Comment; Shee
swamme to the Crowne
through a Sea of Sor-
row,

row, and hauing obtained it, how dangerously was her life insidiated by *Pepish* Assassines? there wanted not a Jesuiticall *Mariana* to perswade treason, nor a bloudy *Rauiliacke* to performe it: then the Pope menaced her with his Bulls abroad; now the Bishop of *Winchester* the Popes Agent endeavours to supplant her with Warrants at home now she liues captiuated to an incensed Sisters indignation, hurried from one place to another from post to pillar.

*Quocunque aspicio nihil est
nisi pontus & aer.*

Th

The Sea of her Sorrow is so broad and spacious, I can see no shore, discry no land at all.

Shee was greatly stomack't by Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, and other Romists as well of the Laity as the Clergie, who studyed by all meanes possible, not onely to supplant her from the Queenes loue, but to deprive her of her life, the first being the way to the secōd; for the better effecting whereof with the more speed and safety, Fortune seemed thus to smile vpon their enterprise (Sir Thomas Wiat's insurrection & sup-

Gardiner a bitter enemy to the L. Elizabeth.

suppreſſiō both hapning
within ſome few weeks,
but being ouer, and ma-
ny hauing ſuffered for
the ſame) others were
likewiſe had in ſuſpition
by the Clergie, eſpecial-
ly thoſe whom they ter-
med of the new Religi-
on, here the traine is laid
for the Lady, the net is
ſpread, they thinke now
all ſure, but the *Phoenix*
they aym'd at, was deli-
uered from the hands of
the fowler.

This which at the firſt
was in the Queene but
meere ſuſpition, by Bi-
ſhop *Gardiners* aggraua-
tion grew after into her
high indignation, inſo-
much that a ſtrict Com-
miſſion

mission was sent downe
to *Ashridge*, where shee
then sojourned to haue
her with all speede re-
moue from thence, and
brought vp to *London*,
there to answer all
such criminall Articles
as could be objected a-
gainst her.

The Charge was com-
mitted to *Sir Iohn Wil-*
liams Lord of *Tame*, *Sir*
Edward Hastings, and *Sir*
Thomas Cornewallis, all
three Councillors of
state, and for the better
accomplishment of the
seruice, a guard of two
hundred and fifty horse
men were attendant on
them.

The Princesse was at

F

the

The Lady E-
lizabeth sent
for out of the
Countrey.

Lo. of *Tame*,
Sir Edward
Hastings, *Sir*
Thomas Corne-
wallis sent for
the L. a. *Eliza-*
beth.

L. Eliz. very
sicke.

the same time dangerou-
fly sicke and euen almost
to death, the day was
quite spent, and the eue-
ning come on, newes be-
ing brought vnto her by
her seruants (much af-
frighted) that so great
a strength had begirt her
house, and in such a time
whē her innocence could
not so much as dream
of any thing dangerous
that might be suggested
against her, it bred in her
howsoever no small a-
mazement; but ere she
could well recollect her
selfe, a great rapping was
heard at the Gate; she
sending to demand the
cause thereof, in stead of
returning an answer, the
Lord

Lords stept into the
House, without deman-
ding so much as leaue of
the Porter, and com-
ming into the hall where
they met Mistris *Ashley*
a Gentlewoman that at-
tended her, they will'd
her to informe her Lady
that they had a message
to deliuer her from the
Queene: the Gentlewo-
man went vp & told her
what they had said, who
sent them word back by
her againe, that it be-
ing then an vnseasonable
time of the night, she in-
terbed and dangerously
cke, to entreate them,
not in courtesie, yet
for modesties sake to de-
fer the deliuary of their

Vnciuill in-
trusion.

Message till morning,
but they without further
reply, as shee was retur-
ning to the Princesses
Chamber, followed her
vp the staires, and press'd
in after her, presenting
themselves at her bed-
side, at which sight shee
was suddenly moued, &
told them that shee was
not well pleased with
their vnciuill intrusion;
they by her low and faint
speech, perceiuing her
debilitie and weakenesse
of body, desired her gra-
ces pardon (The Lord of
Tame speaking in excuse
of all the rest) and tol-
her they were sory to
find such infirmity vpon
her, especially, since

w

was the Queenes express
pleasure that the seuenth
of that present moneth
shee must appeare be-
fore her Maiestie at her
Court neere *Westminster*;
to whom shee answered,
that the Queene had not
a Subiect in the whole
Kingdome more ready
or willing to tender their
seruice and loyalty to
her Highnesse, then her
selfe; yet hoped with
all, in regard of her pre-
sent disability, they who
were eye witnesses of
her weake estate, might
in their owne charity &
goodnesse dispence with
their extremity of hast,
but the hast was such
and the extremitie so

La. Elizabeths
loyalty.

F 3 great

great, that their Commission was to bring her either aliue or dead. Afore Commission it is, said shee, herevpon they consulted with her Physicians, charging them on their allegiance to resolve them, whether she might be remoued thēce without imminent perill o her life; vpon conference together they returned answer, that she might vndergoe that iourney without death, th) not without great danger, her infirmity being hazardfull, but not mortall: their opinions thus deliuered, they told her Grace that she must of necessity prepare her selfe

selfe for the morrow's
journey, and withall, that
the Queene, out of her
great fauor and care, had
sent her owne Littor; at
which words she raysed
her self vpon her pillow,
thanking the Queene for
such grace & fauour ex-
tended towards her, tel-
ling them that she would
contend with death to
tender her life before her
Maiestie, and with that
small strength she had, be
ready for them in the
morning, intreating the
to take such slender pro-
uision as her house at
such time could afford,
& afterwards to repose
themselves in such Lod-
gings as were prouided

F 4

for

for them, and so gaue them the good-night; they tooke their leaue with great respect, and reuerence to her person, and after they had set a strong watch vpon the House, first, went to supper, and after that to bed.

*L. Elizabeth
remoueth to-
wards London.*

Early the next morning, by the Rising of the Sunne, she was mounted into her Litter, and set on wards towards *London*, the people as they past the way, wondring at so great a guard, especially set vpon one they so dearely affected, fearing the more, the lesse they knew, and because they saw her conducted
as

as a Prisoner, generally commiserated her case; some smothering their griefes in silence, and shaking the head, some expressing it in teares, others in loud acclamations, that the Lord God Almighty would safeguard and protect her from all her enemies, in this manner she past onward on her way to Redburne, where she was guarded that night, her sicknesse and infirmity had beene guard enough, being able to ride but 3. miles the next day, tarrying that night in Sr. Ralph Rowlets house at St. Albones; from thence shee passed to South-

The Peoples
loue to the L.
Elizabeth.

F 5 Myrms,

L. Elizabeth
kept close at
Court.

Mymms, resting her weary body at Mr. *Dods* house there, and so the next day to *Hie gate*, where being very weake in body and much dejected in mind, she stayed that night, and the next day following; thus was shee brought to the Court, and for full fourteene dayes after remained in a priuate Chamber altogether solitary and comfortlesse, not so much as suffered to see, much lesse to speake with any friend, onely the L. *Chamberlaine*, and Sr. *Iohn Gage* who attended at the dore of her Lodging; shee had no comforter but her innocence,

cence, no companion
but her Booke; she was
armed with Patience to
vndergoe the heate of
the day, to endure all op-
position.

— *Quo fata trahunt,
retrahuntq; sequemur,
Quicquid erit, superanda
omnis fortuna ferendo est.*

None can be brought
to so wretched a Condi-
tion, but they may haue
hope of better fortune;
she knew that the clouds
being ouer, the day wold
become cleare, the Sun
but once appearing,
those thicke mists wold
be soone expelled, thus
she remained a sorrow-
full

full and deiected Prisoner in the hands of spleenfull and potent aduersaries, brought into so straight an exigent, either to forsake her faith, or else to fall vnder the merciles cruelty of such as sought her innocent life.

La. Elizabeth
brought before the Council.

Vpon the *Friday* before *Palme-Sunday* the Bish. of *Winchester* with nine more of the Council conuented her; being come before them and offering to kneele, the Earle of *Sussex* would by no meanes suffer her, but commanded a Chayre to bee brought in for her to sit on: *Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and then

then Lord *Chancellor*, taking vpon him to be the mouth of the rest, began very sharply to reprove her. (as if shee had beene already conuicted) for hauing a hand in *Wiat's* Rebellion, to whom she mildly answered with a modest protestation, that shee neuer had the least knowledge of his practice and proceedings; for prooffe whereof, said shee, when *Wyat* at his death was by some malicious enemies of mine demãded whether I was any way knowing, or necessary to his insurrection, even at the parting of life and body, hauing prepared his soule for hea-

La. Elizabeth
answereth all
obiections.

heaven, when no dissimulation can be so much as suspected, even then he pronounced me guiltlesse; besides the like question being demanded of *Nicholas Throckmorton* and *James Crofts* at their Arraignment, I was likewise cleared by them, and being acquitted of all others (my Lords) would you haue mee to accuse my selfe, after this shee was question'd about a stirring in the West, rais'd by *Sr. Peter Carew*, but answered to euery particular so distinctly, that they could not take hold of the least circumstance, whereby they might any way

way strengthen their accusation; which *Gardiner* perceiving, told her that it would bee her safest course to submit herselfe to the Queene, and to craue pardon of her gracious Maiestie: wherunto she answered, that submission cōfesseth a crime and pardon belong'd to a delinquent, either of which being proued by her, she would then and not till then make vse of his Graces councell; *Gardiner* told her she should heare more anon, retiring with the rest of the Lords to know the Queens further pleasure; they being gone, she left alone, without either servant

The La. *Elizabeth*
left alone at
the Council-
board.

uant to attend her, or friend to cheere her, began to thinke with her selfe, that beauty was but a flower soone faded, health a blessing soone altered, fauour a Sunshine often clouded, riches and glory no better then broken pillars, but innocency and truth vn-moued Columns; In the midst of these conceptions *Gardiner* and the rest entred the Chamber & told her that it was her Maiesties pleasure shee must instantly bee conueyed to the *Tower*, that her household was dissolved, and all her seruants discharged, except her Gentleman *Vsher*, three Gentle-

La. Elizabeth
commanded
to the *Tower*.

Gentle-women, and two
 Groomes, and that for
 her guard two hundred
 Northern white Coates
 were appointed that
 night to watch about her
 lodging, and early in the
 morning to see her safe-
 ly deliuered into the
 custody of the *Lieftenant*
 of the *Tower*, the very
 name of *Tower*, strucke a
 deepe horror into her,
 insomuch that the cheer-
 full blood forsaking her
 fresh cheeks, left nothing
 but ashy palenesse in her
 visage, shee spake these
 words. *Alasse, my Lords,*
how comes it that I haue so
incensed my Sister, and So-
ueraigne? if it be held to
be either Criminall or Ca-
pitall

La. Elizabeth
affraid of the
Tower.

La. Elizabeth
her Speech to
the Councell.

pitall to bee Daughter to King Henry, Sister to King Edward of Sacred memory, or to bee the next in blood to the Queene, I may then perhaps incurre as well the severity of censure, as the rigour of Sentence; but otherwise, I here protest, before heauen and you, I neuer either in act or thought haue as yet trespass'd against her Maiesty, whose pleasure if it be so, that I must be confined, and my liberty restrain'd, my humble suite is vnto you, to be Petitioners on my behalfe vnto her Maiestie, that I may be sent vnto some other place lesse notorious, that being a Prison for Traytors and Malefactors in the highest degree.

The

The Earle of *Suffex* presently replied, that her request was both iust & reasonable, desiring the rest of the Lords to ioine with him on her behalfe, whereuppon the Bishop of *Winchester* cut him off, and told him that it was the Queenes absolute command, and her pleasure was vnalterable, when after a little pause; well sayd she,

*FleBILE principium melior
fortuna sequatur.*

*Iniury is but the tryall
of our patience, troubles
are onely instructions to
teach vs wisdom, by the
one falshood from faith may
be*

The Earle of
Suffex a fast
friend to the
L. *Eliz.*

be perceined, by the other
true friends from Traytors
may be easily discerned.

Gutta cauat lapidem—

hard things may bee molli-
fied, crooked things straight-
ned, a Rocke will in time
relent, and Troy, though
it stands out long, it yeelds
at last, whilst there is a
Sun to set, I wil not despaire
of a good issue, Non omni-
um dierum Sol occidit,
shall bee still my Comforter,
and with these words
they all left her.

That night being spent
in pious deuotion, the
next day following two
Lords brought word that
he must instantly to the

Tower

Tower, & that the Barge was ready at the staires to conuey her thither; for saith one of them, (whose name I purpose-ly omit) The tide will ary for no body, vpon which shee humbly besought them that shee might onely haue the freedome of one tide more, and that they would solicit the Queen for so small a fauour, whereunto he very churlishly replied, that it was a thing by no possible meanes to bee granted; then shee desired that she might write vnto the Queene, which he would not admit: but the Earle of *Sussex*, being the

La. Elizabeth³
commanded
to the Tower.

Earle of *Suffex*
continues a
fast friend to
the L. *Eliz.*

L^a. *Elizabeth*
writeth to the
Queene.

the other that was sent from the Queene, kneeled vnto her, kist her hand, and said, that vpon his owne apperill shee should not onely haue the liberty to write, but as he was a true man vnto God & his Prince, he would deliuer her Letter to the Queenes owne hands, and bring an Answer of the same, whatsoeuer came thereof.

Whilst shee was writing, (for a small peece of paper could not make sufficient report of her Sorrowes, being so great in quantity, so extraordinary in quality) the tyde was spent, then they whispered together to
take

take aduantage of the next , but that course was held to be inconuenient, in regard that it fell out iust about midnight, the difficulty alledged, was lest that being in the darke , shee might perhaps be rescued , therefore the next day being *Palme-Sunday*, they repaired vnto her Lodging againe, and desired her to prepare herselfe, for that was the latest houre of her liberty; & she must to the Barge presently , whereunto shee answered, *The Lords will be done , since it is her Highnesse pleasure , I am therewith very well contented ;* passing through the Gar-

*La. Elizabeths
speech at her
departure out
of the Court.*

Garden and the guard to
take water, shee looked
backe to euery window,
and seeing none whose
lookes might seeme to
cōpassionate her afflictions,
said thus, *I wonder
whither the Nobility in-
tends to leade me, being a
Princesse, and of the Royall
bloud of England: Alasse,
why being an harmeles in-
nocent woman, am I thus
hurried to captiuitie? the
Lord of Heauen knowes
whither, for I my selfe doe
not.* Great hast was
made to see her safe in
the Barge, and much care
to haue her passe by *Lon-
don vnseene*, which was
the occasion that both
she and they were enga-
ged

ged to remarkable danger, the Tyde being young, the Barge-men fear'd to shoot the Bridge but being forced to it against their wils, the sterne struck against one of the Arches, and wanting water, grated against the Channell, with great hazard to be overwhelmed; but God in his mercy preferu'd her to a fairer fortune. Shee was landed at the Tower-stayres, the same intended for Traytors; loath she was to haue gone ashore there, laying open her innocent and loyall behauour both towards the Queene and present State: but being cut short

G by

*La. Elizabeths
danger in
shooting Lon-
don-Bridge.*

*L. Eliz. lan-
ded at the
Traitors
staires.*

*La Elizabeths
speeche at her
and ng in
the Tower.*

by the churlish reply of
one who was her con-
uoy; shee went ashore,
and stept short into the
water, vttering these
words. *I speake it before
thee, O God; hauing no
friend but thee in whom to
put my confidence, heere
landeth as true a subiect, be-
ing Prisoner, as euer landed
at these stayres, since Iulius
Cæsar laid the first foun-
dation of this structure.*
Well if it proue so (said
one of the Lords) it will
be the better for you; as
shee passed along, the
warders then attending,
bade God blesse her Grace;
for which some were re-
buked in words, others
by a mulct in the purse.

Shee

She was then deliue-
red to the charge of the
Constable of the *Tower*,
who receiued her as his
Prisoner, and told her,
that hee would shew her
to her Lodgings; but
shee being faint, began
to complaine: the good
Earle of *Sussex*, seeing her
colour began to faile, &
she ready to sinke vnder
his armes, call'd for a
Chayre; but the *Consta-*
ble would not suffer it to
be brought; when shee
fate downe vpon a faire
stone, at which time
there fell a great shower
of raine, the Heauens
themselues did seeme to
weepe at such inhumane
usage; *Sussex* offered to

L^a. Elizabeth
deliuered vp
to the *Con-*
stable of the
Tower.

The inhumana-
nity of the
Constable to-
wards the L.
Elizabeth.

The Earle of
Suffex loue to
the L. Eliz.

The Liefte-
nants courtesie
to the La.
Eliz.

cast his Cloake about
her, but she by no means
would admit it : Then
the *Lieftenant*, *M. Bridges*
entreated her to with-
draw her selfe from the
violence of the storme
into some shelter, to
whom she answer'd, *I had*
better to sit here then in a
noyer place, for God know-
eth, not I, whither you in-
tend to lead me. At which
words, looking vpon her
Gentleman-Vsher, and
seeing his eyes full of
teares, shee told him he
did not well to discomfo-
late her with his sorrow
who had so much griefe
of her owne, that she
doubted whether she
had strength enough to
support it. Being

Being lock'd and bolted in her Lodgings with some of her seruants, she was much daunted and perplexed; but called to her Gentle-woman for her booke, desiring God not to suffer her to lay her foundation vpon the sands, but vpon the Rock, whereby all blasts of blustering weather might not preuaile against her, whereunto shee added, *The skill of a Pilot is unknowne but in a tempest, the valour of a Captaine is vnseene but in a battell, and the worth of a Christian is unknowne, but in tryall and temptation: this earthly Globe, O Lord, is but a Theater on which*

La. Elizabeth
lockt vp close
in the Tower.

The La. Eliz.
speech being
lockt in her
Chamber.

thou hast placed vs, to get
some prooffe from hence of
our sufficiencie, death will
assaile vs, the world will
entice vs, the flesh will seeke
to betray vs, and the Diuell
ready to deuoure vs: but
all this and much more shall
neuer deieſt my ſpirits; for
thou, O King of Kings, art
my Spectator, and thy Son
Chriſt, my Saviour Ieſus,
hath already undergone
theſe tryals for my encour-
agement; I will therefore
come boldly to the throne of
Grace, there it is, I am ſure,
that I ſhall find comfort in
this time of neede, though
an Hoſt ſhould encampe a-
gainſt mee, my heart ſhall
not feare; though warre
ſhould riſe againſt mee, in
this

this will I be confident, Thou Lord art my light and my salvation, whom shall I feare? thou Lord art the strength of my life, of whom shall I be affraid? In this Interim the Lords tooke aduice about a more strict watch and ward to be set vpon her, all agreeing that it should be exactly performed; but the good Earle of Sussex was very passionate to heare all this, and said, My Lords, my Lords, let vs take heede, and doe no more then our Commission will well beare, consider that she was the King our Masters Daughter, and therefore let vs vse such dealing, as may hereafter proue an

G 4 swerable

The Lords take aduice about a watch to keepe the L. Eliz. safe.

The good E. of Sussex still a friend to the L. Eliz.

swerable: the other Lord agreed to his words, saying, it was well spoke of him, and so for that time departed.

Masse said &
sung in the
La. Elizabeths
Chamber.

Two dayes after, *Gardiner* making vse of the *Queenes* name and authority, caused Masse to bee inforcedly said and sung before her, which seemed to be the greatest tryall shee had till that time endured, but necessity hauing no law, shee was forced to giue way to it, and not vnadvisedly; that spirit is prodigious, which rather than shake hands with inconueniencie would cast it self into the iawes of danger, shee with a

set

setled countenance swallowed downe vpon extremity, the bitter potion of indignity, shee would rather bow then breake; rather strike sayle, then perish in the storme; the greatnesse of her mind gaue place to the weakenesse of her meanes, because shee could not harbor where shee would, she anchored where shee might with best security.

Philip of Spaine being interressed in this Story as one whom God vsed for an instrument to preserue the Lady *Elizabeth*: All those that interposed his comming into the Kingdome be-

ing cut off, namely, the Duke of *Suffolke*, Sir *Thomas Wat*, with all his confederacie, and the much suspected Lady *Elizabeth* being vnder safe custody, in the *Tower*, I hope it will not bee impertinent to impart somewhat of his landing, Marriage and Coronation.

Fhil. of Spaine
landeth,

On the twentieth day of *July*, Anno 1554. hee arriued at *South-hampton*, and was there honourably met and receiued by the *Queenes* Counsell, and the greatest part of the Nobility: at his first setting foote on Land, the *Gariter* was presented to him, and fastned about his

his Legge ; before hee
would enter into any
house, hee went first to
the Church of *Holy-Rood*,
there to give thanks for
his prosperous and suc-
cessfull Voyage : ha-
ving spent about halfe
an houre in devotion, he
mounted on a goodly
Iennet, richly Capari-
son'd, sent to him that
morning frō the Queen,
and rod backe againe to
his Lodging, neere ad-
ioyning to the *Water-
gate*.

The deuoti-
onot K. Phil.

The *Monday* follow-
ing, he left *South-hampton*,
and being most honoura-
bly attended by the No-
bility and Gentry of *En-
gland*, hee rode toward

Win-

Winchester; but by reason of much raine that fell that day, the iourney seemed lesse pleasant.

Philip cometh to Winchester.

The next day, betwixt fixe and seauen in the E- uening, hee was there re- ceiued magnificently, and rode to Church be- fore hee saw his Lod- gings; lowd Musicke sounded at his alighting; The Bishop of that Sea, with foure others, met him at the Church-dore, with Priests, Singing- men, and Choristers, at- tired in rich Copes, with three faire Crosies borne before them. At his first entrance into the Church, hee kneeled downe to pray; which
done

done, he arose and went
vnder a Canopye from
the West dore vp to the
Quire, perceiuing the
Sacrament, hee put off
his hat to doe it reue-
rence, then entred into a
goodly trauerſe hung
with rich Arras & there
kneeled againe, till the
Chancellour began *Te De-
um*, and all the Quire ſe-
conded, that done, hee
was brought thence by
Torch-light, going on
foote to his Lodgings,
where the Queens guard
attended on him; all the
way as he paſſed along
he turned himſelfe to the
people on both ſides, wth
a pleaſant countenance.
After Supper certaine
of

Phil. brought
into the pre-
sence priuate-
ly.

of the *Councell* brought him to the *Queene* by a priuate way, thec receiued him both graciously and louingly, they had conference together about halfe an houre in the *Spanish tongue*, which ended, he tooke his leaue and was conducted back to his Lodging.

Vpon *Tuesday* following about three in the afternoone, he came from his Lodging on foot, accompanied by the Lord *Steward*, the Earles of *Derby* and *Pembroke*, with other Lords and Gentlemen, as well strangers as *English*: hee was all in blacke Cloath, he shewed himselfe freely and

and openly to all men ;
 at his entrance into the
 Court, lowd Musique
 plaid ; the Queene met
 him in the great Hall,
 and kissed him in the
 presence of all the peo-
 ple, and taking him by
 the right hand, they went
 vp together into the
 great Chamber of Pre-
 sence, and talked toge-
 ther about a quarter of
 an houre, hee then tooke
 his leaue of her Maiesty,
 went to the Cathedrall
 to heare *Euen-song*, from
 thence was conueyed to
 his Lodgings with torch-
 light.

On *S^t. Iames*, day being
 the Tutelary Saint of
Spaine, *Iuly 25.* the King
 and

The courte-
 ous behavi-
 our of *Philip*
 to the people.

Q. Maryes en-
 tertainment
 wth *Philip*.

and Queene came from
their Lodgings towards
the Church, all on foote,
richly attired in gownes
of Cloth of gold, set
with Stones and Iemms,
hee with his Gard, and
shee with hers, each of
them hauing a sword
borne before them, that
of hers by the Earle of
Derby, the other of his by
the Earle of *Pembrooke*;
being come into the
Church, he went to one
Altar, and she to another,
both hanged with Cur-
taines of Cloth of gold,
which being after drawn
it was thought, that they
were there shriuen; then
they resumed their pla-
ces, and being met, cour-
teously

teously saluted each other, hee being at that time bare-headed. Sixe Bishops went to the place prepared for the Ceremony; the King was on the left hand, and shee on the right. *Winchester* celebrated the Nuptials first in *Latine*, then in *Englisch*, the marriage Ring was a plaine hoop Ring of gold without any Stone: the Ceremonies being consummate, they both went hand in hand together, comming to the Altar, they both kneeld a while with each of them a lighted Taper in their hand. After the Masse was ended, the King of *Heralds* openly

The Marriage solemnized between Philip and Q. Mary.

openly in the Church
proclaimed their Maie-
sties King and Queene,
with their Stiles and
Titles, as followeth.

*Philip and Q.
Mary proclaimed King &
Qu. of Eng-
land, &c.*

Philip and Mary,
by the Grace of
God, King and
Queene of England,
France, Naples, Ieru-
salem, and Ireland, De-
fendours of the Faith,
King and Queene of
Spayne, Sicilia, Leon,
and Arragon, Arch-
Dukes of Austria,
Dukes of Millaine,
Burgundie, and Bra-
bant,

bant, Countees of
Hasborough, Flanders
and 7 irroll: Lords of
the Ilands of Sardinia,
Maiorca, Minorca, of
the Firme-land, and
the great Ocean Sea,
Palatines of Henault,
and the holy Empire,
Lords of Freezeland
and Ireland, Gouver-
nours of all Asia and
Affrica.

The Trumpets ceasing,
the King and Queene
came forth, hand in hand
royally attended, and dy-
ned together openly in
the Hall at one Table.

On

Philip and Q
Mary dine to-
gether at one
Table.

Philip and Q.
Mary passe
through Lon-
don in State.

On the eighteenth of
August they came to *Sus-*
folke place in *Southwarke*,
there they dined, after
dinner roade ouer the
Bridge, and so through
London to *Westminster*;
great Triumphes met
them by the way, with
the presentation of di-
uers Pageants & Shewes,
hauing reference to their
Persons, and the great
ioy conceiued of their
Royall Marriage.

Heere is one Sister in
her Maiesty, the other in
misery; the one vpon
her Throne, the other in
the *Tower*; euery day
expecting some newes
or other of her death
it would make a pittiful

and

and strange Story, to relate what examinations and rackings of poore men there was to finde but out that knife which might cut her throat: Gardiner, with diuers others of the Councell came to haue a second examination of her, demanding what conference shee had with Sr. James Acrofts, being then a Prisoner in the Tower, and brought into her presence on set purpose to confront her, alleading that the speech which they had privately, was about her removal frō Abridge to Dunnington Castle. At the first shee was somewhat ama-

Gardiner examineth the L. Eliz. in the Tower.

*La. Elizabeths
answer to the
objections of
Gardiner.*

amazed, not remem-
bring that shee had any
such House; but hauing
recollected her selfe,
doe remember, my honoura-
ble Lords, that I haue such
a House: but me thinkes you
doe me great iniury, thus to
presse, examine, and produce
euery petty meane Prisoner
against mee; if they haue
beene Delinquents and done
ill, let them at their owne
perill answer it, but neither
number mee nor ioyne mee
with such malefactors and
offendors: as touching my
Remoue to Dunnington,
my officers, and you Sir
Ia. Crofts being then pre-
sent, can wel testifie whether
any rash or vnbecoming
word did at that time passe

my

my lippes, which might not
have well become a faithfull
and loyall Subiect; but what
is all this to the purpose (my
Lords) might I not with-
out offence goe to my House
at all times when I best
pleased? At which words
the E. of Arundell knee-
ling downe, said, Your
Grace saith truth, and for
mine owne part I am much
grieved that you should bee
thus troubled, about mat-
ters of no greater moment;
well my good Lords (said
he) you sist me very nar-
rowly, but you can doe no
more unto me, then God in
his diuine providence hath
appointed, and to him one-
ly will I direct my prayers
to forgine you all. S. James
Crofts

Arordels kind
reply to the
L. Eliz.

Crofts kneeled vnto her, being heartily sory that euer hee should see that day to bee a witnesse against her, taking God to witnesse that hee neuer knew any thing by her, worthy of the least suspicion; yet notwithstanding there appeared not the least probability of any fault, nothing but mere suspicions & suggestions could bee objected; shee was still kept close Prisoner, the Constable of the Tower then *L. Chamberlaine*, would not suffer her owne seruants to carry vp her yet, but put it into the hands of rude and vnmannerly Soldiers, which

The severity
of the Con-
stable of the
Tower to the
L. Elizabeth.

which shee complaining
to her Gentleman-Vsher
to haue that abuse better
ordered; the *Lieftenant*
not onely denyed to see
it remedied, but threat-
ned him with imprison-
ment, if hee againe did
but vrge such a motion;
neither would hee suffer
her own Cooks to dress
her dyet, but mingled
his owne seruants with
hers; violent he was in
the persecution of her
innocence, his malice
was sharpe and keene a-
gainst her, insomuch
that shee was ready to
sinke vnder the heauy &
insupportable burthen
of his cruelty, but that
God who still protected
H her,

Lo. Shandois
moueth the
Lords of the
Councell on
the behalfe
of the *L. Eliz.*

La. Elizabeth
suffered to
haue a Caze-
ment open in
her Chamber.

A Warrant
for the Lady
Elizabeths
death.

Mr. Bridges
made a hap-
py instrument
to preserue
the *L. Eliza-
beth*

her, raised vp an instru-
ment to take off the edge
of his so violent oppres-
sion. The Lord *Shan-
doys*, then one of her Kee-
pers, moued the Lords of
the Councell on her be-
halfe, and by his only in-
tercession shee had the
freedome of the Queens
Lodgings, and liberty to
open her Casement to
take in the Ayre, which
before that time could
by no meanes be possibly
granted.

In the *interim* a Wa-
rant came downe vnder
Seale for her execution;
Gardiner was the onely
Dedalus and inuentor of
the engine; but Master
Bridges had the honour

of her delivery; for hce
 no sooner recciued the
 Warrant, but mistrust-
 ing false play, presently
 made hast to the Queen,
 shee was no sooner infor-
 med, but renounced the
 least knowledge thereof,
 called *Gardiner* and o-
 thers, whom shee suspe-
 cted, before her, blamed
 them for their inhumane
 vsage of her, and tooke
 aduice for her better se-
 curity; and thus was *A-*
chitophels bloudy deuice
 preuented.

Soone after on the first
 of *May* the *Constable* of
 the *Tower* was dischar-
 ged, and one *Sir Henry*
Benningfield succeeded in
 his place, a man altoge-

The Consta-
ble of the
Tower dis-
charged, Sir
Henry Ben-
ningfield put
in trust with
the La. *Eliza-
beth*.

La. *Elizabeth*
remoued to
Woodstock.

ther vnknowne to her
Grace, and therefore the
more to be feared. The
sodainnes of the change
did at that time some-
what daunt her; but the
same power which re-
moued the one out of
his Liefenantship, at the
very same time released
her out of her close and
strict imprisonment in
the *Tower*, and from
thence conueyed her to
Woodstock, vnder the con-
duct and charge of Sr.
Henry Benningfield, with
whom was ioyned in
Commission Sr. *John Wil-
liams*, the Lord of *Tame*,
and a hundred Northren
Blew-Coates to attend
them; these presenting
them-

themselves before her,
shee instantly apprehen-
ded them to bee her new
guardians; but at the
sight of Sir *Henry*, whom
shee had neuer till that
time seene; she sodain-
ly started backe, and cal-
led to one of the Lords,
priuately demanding of
him, whether the Scaf-
fold were yet standing
whereon the innocent
Lady *Jane* had not long
before suffered? hee re-
solved her, that vpon
his honour it was quite
taken downe, and that
no memoriall thereof
was now remaining: then
shee beckoned another
Noble-man vnto her, &
asked of him what Sr

La. Elizabeth
afraid of Sir
Henry Ben-
ningfield.

Henry was? if hee knew him? or if a priuate murder were committed to his charge, whether hee had not the conscience to performe it? answer was made that, hee was a man, whom the Queene respected, and the *Chancellor* much fauoured, and that she should without doubt finde him a man better qualified then she supposed, both of a stricter Conscience, and more Christian-like condition. *It is well* (said shee) *if it prove so*. Shee seemed herein something satisfied, and the rather, because from the mild aspect of the Lord of *Tame*, shee expected some

some comfort, shee per-
ceiued compassion in his
eye, to defend her from
the countenance of the
other, which prefigured
vnto her nothing but op-
pression.

The nineteenth of *May*
shee remoued from the
Tower towards *Wood-*
stocke, being that night
appointed to lie at *Rich-*
mond, whither they were
no sooner come, and she
entred into her Lodg-
ings; but the Souldiers
were placed about her,
and all her seruants billi-
ted in by & out-houses,
which shee perceiuing
call'd her Gentleman V-
sher fearfully vnto her,
bad him and all the rest

I a. Elizabeth
feareth to be
murdered at
Richmond.

*La. Elizabeth
receiveth
comfort from
her Gentle-
man Visier.*

of her's to pray for her,
for shee doubted that
night to be there murde-
red, and that she had no
hope to suruiue that
morning; wherewith he
being struck to the heart,
said, God forbid that any
such wickednesse should bee
intended against your grace,
if it were so, that God who
hath thus fauourably sup-
ported you hitherto, will de-
fend you still, he is God om-
nipotent, God all-sufficient,
God that hath releued, God
that can helpe, God that ne-
uer will forsake all such as
put their trust in him; bee
of good courage, let not your
Grace be deiected, though
sorrow be heere in the eue-
ning, yet ioy will be in the
mor.

morning; shee thanked
 him for his comfortable
 aduice, and added; Bee
 mercifull vnto me, O God,
 be mercifull vnto mee, for
 my soule trusteth in thee, yea
 in the shadow of thy wings
 will I make my refuge, un-
 till these calamities be ouer-
 past: herevpon hee de-
 parted with teares in his
 eyes, leaving her to God,
 and her selfe; but could
 not rest, till hee had ac-
 quainted the Lord of
 Tame with all such feares
 as her Grace had con-
 ceived; comming downe
 into the Hall, hee found
 Sr. Henry Benningfield and
 the Lord of Tame wal-
 king together, and ha-
 ving singled out the L.

La. Elizabeths
 meditations.

The noble resolution of
the Lord of
Tame.

of *Tame*, told him, that the cause of his coming was to bee resolved, whether there were any secret plot intended against her Grace that night or no, and if there were, that hee and his fellowes might know it, for they should account themselves happy to lose their liues in her rescue: The Lord of *Tame* nobly replied, that all such feares were needlesse, for if any such thing were attempted, hee and all his followers would spend their blouds in her defence: so praise be to God they passed that night in safety, though with no little grieffe of heart. The

The next morning the Countrey people vnderstanding which way she was to take her iourney, had assembled themselves in diuers places, some praying for her preservation and liberty, others presented her with Nose-gayes and such expression of their loues as the Countrey afforded, the inhabitants of neighbour Villages commanded the Bels to be rung, so that what wth the lowd acclamations of People, and the sound of Bels, the very Ayre did Eccho with the preservation of *Elizabeth*, which being perceiued by Sr. *Henry Benning-field*, hee call'd

The Countreyes loue to the *L. Eliz* in her passage to *Woodstocke*.

call'd them Rebels and Traytors beating them backe with his Truncheon; as for the Ringers he made their pates ring noone, before they were releast out of the stocks; the Princeesse intreated him in their behalfe, and desired that hee would desist from the rigour vsed to the people. *I cannot by any meanes suffer* (saith he) *their clamorous out-cryes, they grate my eares with their bablings, besides it is not tollerable, by vertue of my Commission; and at every word he spoke hee still had vp his Commission, which the Princeesse taking notice of, told him that he was no* bet-

better then her Goaler;
 the very name of Goaler
 moued his patience; but
 but knowing not how to
 mend himselfe, he hum-
 bly intreated her Grace
 not to vse that name, it
 being a name of disho-
 nour, a scandall to his
 Gentry. *It is no matter*
(said she) Sir Henry, me
thinkes, that name and your
nature agree well together;
let mee not heare of that
word Commission, as oft
as you but nominate your
Commission, so oft will
I call you Gaoler.

As shee passed along
 towards Windsor; diuers
 of her seruants seeing her
 passe so sadly by the way,
 being such as had beene
 for-

La. Elizabeth
 calleth Sir
 Hen: Benning-
 field her Gao-
 ler.

Tanquam ouis,
As a sheep to
the slaugh-
ter.

L. Elizabeth
lodgeth at
the Lord of
Tames house.

formerly discharged at
the dissolution of her
Houshold, requested her
Grace, that shee would
vouchsafe to resolve the
whither she was carryed,
to whom shee sent backe
an answer in these two
narrow words, *Tanquam*
Ouis.

She lodged that night
at the Deane of *Windsors*
house, & passed the next
day to M. *Dormers* house;
by the way, there was
great concourse of Peo-
ple to see her Grace; the
next night shee came to
the Lord of *Tames* his
house, where shee was
most nobly entertained
by all the Gentry of the
Countrey, comming to
con-

congratulate her safety,
to condole her misery,
whereat S. Henry Ben-
ningfield was highly dis-
pleased, and told them,
that they could not tell
what they did, and were
not able to answer the
least part of their acti-
ons, informing them
that she was the Queens
Prisoner, and no other-
wise, advising them
withall, to take heede
what they did, and be-
ware of after-clappes :
whereunto the Lord of
Tame made answer, that
hee was well advised of
his doings, being ioyned
in Commission as well
as he, and that he would
warrant both her Gra-
ces

The fau-
cye rude behavi-
our of Sir
Hen. Renning.

ees mirth and entertain-
ment in his house: Sir
Henry being thus oppo-
fed, went vp into a
Chamber, where was
prepared a Chayre, two
Cushions, and a rich
Carpet for her Grace to
sit in; but he impatient
to see such Princely fur-
niture for her entertain-
ment, rather then hee
should not be taken no-
tice of, like *Sostratus* that
set the Temple of *Diana*
on fire onely to get him
a name, hee presumptu-
ously sate in the Chayre,
and called one *Barwicke*
his man to pull off his
Bootes; which being
knowne ouer the house,
he was well derided for
his

his vnciuill behauour;
 that night she passed as
 a welcome guest to the
 Lord of *Tame*; but Sir
Henry being formerly
 alled what with the
 Royall entertainment of
 her Grace, and partly by
 the ieering speeches late-
 ly put vpon him; hee
 would not suffer her to
 sleepe vnder the sole cu-
 stody of the L. of *Tame*,
 being in mistrust of his
 owne shadow, and there-
 fore set a strong watch
 vpon the house.

The next day they
 came to *Woodstock*, where
 shee was no sooner en-
 tred, but locked and bol-
 ted vp as formerly in
 the *Tower*, here her feares
 grew

L. Eliz. lockt
 and bolted vp
 in *Woodstocke*

The Keeper
of Woodstocke
attempted to
kill the La.
Elizabeth.

grew greater, and her liberty lesse, her Lodgings the meanest and coursest about the house, night and day guarded with rude and vnciuill Soldiers, besides the Keeper of the house was reputed a notorious Ruffian, of an euill conditioned life, one that waited his opportunity to depriue her of hers, and being encouraged by some great ones then at Court, made diuers attempts, but by the immediate hand of God was still preuented; and for S. Henry Benningfield, he was stil the same, omitting not the least occasion to set his Commission on the Tenter-

hooks

hooks of seuerity, in this
onely shee espyed some
small glimpse of com-
fort, that by the means
of a worthy Knight of
Oxford-shire, ioyned in
Commission with Sir
Henry, she had at last the
liberty of the Gardens
to walke in, but S. Henry
locked and vnlocked the
dores himselfe, not da-
ring to trust any with the
keyes, whercupon shee
said vnto him; *Why; are*
not you now my Gaoler? I
beseech your Grace (said
hee) doe but forbear that
word: I am not your Goa-
ler, but an Officer appoin-
ted by her Maiesty to keepe
you safe. God blesse her Ma-
iestie (said shee) and from
such

La. Elizabeths
liberty to
walke in the
Gardens.

La. Elizabeths
meditatorious
as she walked
in the Gar-
den.

such officers good Lord de-
liver mee. Being in the
Garden, she was alwayes
employed in Devotion,
taken vp with one medi-
tation or other, not the
least pile of grasse shee
trod on but afforded in-
struction, *humus aut hu-*
mi repens, grasse or gras-
hopper shee acknowled-
ged her selfe; then ca-
sting her eyes vpon those
goodly Parkes, furni-
shed with tall and state-
ly Oakes, whose erected
tops and large-spredding
branches over-looked the
vnder-woods and lesser
Plants, not so much
as admitting any Sun-
beame to reflect vpon
their Boughes, but such
faint

faint chequer-spotted
light as shined through
the sufferance of their
leaves; nor allowing the
Raine of Heaven to fall
vpon them, onely such
as from superfluity and
aboundance drop't from
their branches, to these
streight and extending
trees, shee compared the
Nobilitie; to the *Ar-*
buscula or smaller Plants,
the Commons; but to
the *Tamarix*, the bryer
and bush, the poorest &
meanest of the People;
then conferring the e-
state of the Honourable
with the condition of
the humble, the tem-
pests that shake the
mighty and blow over
the

the meane, as being situated in the lesse eminent place, that it is the longest Roab which contracts the greatest soyle, they that walke on the tops of Pinnacles are onely in the danger, whilst those which are vpon the ground marche more securely.

Many were the Troubles of this good Lady, her dangers more, shee had very neere been burned in her bed one night had there not beene prevention; she was in *medio ignis*, in the midst of a fire kindled, as it is reported, on set purpose to haue consumed her; but being espyed by a wor

th

thy Knight in Oxfordshire to flame through the boords of her Chamber, was presently extinguished; shee was in *medio ignis*, in the midst of that fiery tryall; the whole Kingdome was then enflamed with Bonfires of Gods Saints, there was Fire in the Center, Fire all about the Circūference, Fire at home, Fire abroad, Fire in her priuate Chamber, Fire all ouer the whole Kingdome; what a dangerous exigent must shee needs come to, whose life was thus assaulted?

La. Elizabeth
almost burned
in her
bed.

*Tu quibus ista legas,
incertum est lector, ocellis,
Ipse*

*Ipsē equidem siccis
scribere non potui.*

*Reader, with what eye
canst thou this peruse,
Since writing them, I wept,
and could not chuse.*

God, whose breath is
as a flaming fire, blasted
all her fiery Aduersaries,
suspended the violent
rage of al this Fire, and
snatched her as a brand
out of the midst thereof,
not so much as a haire of
her head being singed:
Being thus deliuered out
of the hands of her ene-
mies, she perseuered in
the seruice of God all
the dayes of her life; and
for the present hauing
well

well weighed the danger lately escaped, shee said, *Quid tibi retribuam Domine? What shall I render vnto the Lord for all these blessings so fauourably from time to time bestowed vpon me?* then retyring into her priuate Chamber, shee thus began to pray.

O Gracious Lord God, I humbly prostrate my selfe vpon the benedded knees of my Heart before thee, intreating thee (for thy Sonnes sake) to
I be

La. Elizabeth thankfull to God for her deliuey out of the fire.

La. Elizabeths prayer in the midst of her sorrow.

be now and euer mercifull vnto me; I am thy worke, the work of thine own hands, euen of those hands which were nayled to the Crosse for my sinnes; looke vpon the wounds of thy hands, and despise not the worke of thy hands; thou hast written me downe in thy Booke of preservation, with thine owne hand, Oh read thine owne hand writing, and saue mee, spare me

me that speake vnto
thee; pardon mee
that pray vnto thee;
the Griefes I endure,
enforce me to speake,
the calamities I suffer
impells mee to com-
plaine; if my hopes
were in this Life on-
ly, then were I of all
people most misera-
ble; it must needes
be so, that there is a
nother Life, for here
they liue many times
the longest liues who
are not woithie to
liue at all: Heere the

Israelites make the
Brickes, and the *Æ-*
gyptians dwell in the
houses; *David* is in
want, and *Nabal* a-
bounds; *Syon* is *Ba-*
belons, *Captive*; hast
thou nothing in store
for *Ioseph*, but the
Stocks? for *Esay*, but
a Saw? will not *Eli-*
as adorne the Chari-
ot better then the Iu-
niper-tree? will not
Iohn Baptists head be-
come a Crowne as
well as a Platter? Sure-
ly there is great Retri-
bution

bution for the iust,
there is fruit for the
Righteous; thou hast
Palms for their hands
Coronets for their
heads, white Robes
for their Bodies; thou
wilt wipe all teares
from their eyes, and
shew them thy good-
nesse in the land of
the liuing. On good
and desirable is the
shadow of thy wings
(*Lord Iesus*) there is
the safe Sanctuary to
flye vnto, the com-
fortable refreshing of

I 3 all

all sinne and sorrow;
whatsoever Cups of
affliction this Life
propines vnto me, is
nothing to those bit-
ter draughts thou
hast already drunke
vnto me; helpe me,
O thou my strength,
by which I shall bee
raised, come thou my
light, by which I shall
be illuminated ap-
peare thou glory, to
which I shall bee
exalted, hasten thou
life through which
I shall bee hereaf-
ter

ter glorified. *Amen,*
Amen.

Thus did shee both deuoutly and religiously make vse of all afflictions imposed vpon her, shee euer laid her Foundation vpon that *Primum querite*, which is the chiefe Corner-Stone both of Diuinitie and Philosophy; but being ouerwhelmed with an inundation of Sorrow and Feare, she humbly petition'd the Councell that they would admit her to write to the Queene, which at first was prohibited, but afterwards most louingly

La. Elizabeth
 desireth to
 write to the
 Queene.

S. Henry Benningfield will not suffer any one but himselfe to conuey the La. Elizabeths Letter to the Qu.

permitted ; Sir Henry Benningfield brought her Pen, Paper and Inke, and would not so much as depart the Roome whilst shee had Pen to Paper; and euer when shee was weary of writing, hee carried her Lettets away and brought them again at his pleasure; but hauing finished her Letters, hee said, that hee would carry them to Court: No (said shee) *one of my owne shall carry them, I will trust neither your selfe, nor any that belongs to you therein: wherunto he replied, You are a Prisoner to the Queene, I hope there is none of your Seruants dares be so bold as*

to deliver any Letters of
yours to her Maiestie, you
being in that case. Yes
(quoth shee) I haue none
that are so dishonest, but will
be as willing to doe for me
in that behalfe, as euer they
were, That's true (said he)
but my Commission is to the
contrary, I can by no means
suffer it; her Grace re-
plying againe, said, You
charge mee very often with
your Commission; I pray
God you may hereafter an-
swer the cruell dealing used
towards mee: then hee
kneeling downe desired
her Grace to consider,
that hee was but a Ser-
uant put only in trust by
her Maiesty to keepe her
safe, protesting that if

I 5 the

the Case were hers, hee would as willingly ob-
serue her Grace, as now
hee did the Queenes
Highnesse: For his an-
swer shee returned him
thankes, beseeching God
that shee might neuer
stand in need of such ser-
uants as he was; giuing
him further to vnder-
stand that his actions to-
wards her were neither
good nor answerable;
nay such, as the best
friends he had could ne-
uer maintaine; *I doubt
not (saith hee) but to make
good account of my Acti-
ons; there is no remedy but
that I must answer them,
and so I wil wel enough, I le
warrant you: being an-
gred*

gred and vexed with her Graces speeches, hee kept the Letters foure dayes after they were dated; but in conclusion, hee was faine to send for her Gentleman-Vsher from the Towne of *Woodstocke*, and asked him whether hee durst deliuer his Mistris Letters to the Queene; *Yes* (said hee) *that I dare and will withall my heart*; then Sir Henry halfe against his stomacke deliuered them vnto him.

Not long after, her Grace fell sicke, which the Queene no sooner heard of, but shee sent D. *Owen* and D. *Wendye* to visite her: being come to

Sir Hes. Benningfield keepeth L. Eliz. Letters foure dayes after they were dated.

La. Elizabeth sicke.

The Que. sendeth two physicians to the La. Elizabeth.

The Physiti-
ans returne a
good report
of the L. Eliz.
to the Qu.

to *Woodstocke*, they care-
fully administred vnto
her, let her bloud, and
in fixe dayes set her on
foote againe, and so ta-
king their leaue of her
Grace, return'd to Court
and made a large report
both to the Queene and
Councell of her humble
behaviour and allegi-
ance towards them. The
Queene no sooner heard
it, but reioyced at it; her
aduersaries looked black
in the mouth, not know-
ing how to mend them-
selues, but onely by in-
citing the Queene a-
gainst her, telling her,
that they much won-
dred that shee did not
submit her selfe, ha-
uing

uing offended her High-
nesse.

In the *Interim*, her
Grace was much solici-
ted by diuers pretended
friends, to submit her
selfe to the Qu. infor-
ming her that it would
be well taken, and bee
very conduible to her
benefit and further in-
largement; the words
were no sooner vttered,
but shee most resolute-
ly made answer in this
manner, *I will neuer sub-
mit to any one whom I ne-
uer offended in all my life;
If I am a delinquent, and
hane offended, Currat Lex,
let the Law take course, I
craue no mercy at all, the
law is iust and will not con-
demne*

Diuers tam-
per with the
L. Elizabeth
to haue her
to submit her
selfe to the
Queene.

La. Elizabeths
answer con-
cerning her
submission.

demne me; my Keeper that locketh mee vp day and night; doth continually molest mee; if I were but as free from the one, as I am from the other, I should thinke my selfe most happy, howsoener God in his good time, will either mollifie his heart, or moue some other to procure my further enlargement.

The Counsell board, especially the aduerse party were no sooner possess'd with the constancie of her resolution, but they sent vp for Sir Henry Benningfield her Keeper; no way was vn-attempted, which might make for their ends; great Consultation was held

Sir Hen: Benningfield sent for to the Councell-board.

held about a Marriage for her, the *Spaniards* thought it most convenient to bee with some Stranger, that she might haue her Portion and so depart the Land; some thought that not to bee the safest course to send her abroad, but one Lord and *Gardiner* resolved vpon a more speedy one, the one said that the King would neuer haue any quiet Commonwealth in *England* till her head were struck off from her shoulders: the other, *My Lords*, we haue but all this while beene stripping off the leaues, and now and then lopped a branch; but till such time
as

Consultation
what to doe
with the La,
Elizabeth.

One of the
Lords and
Gardiners so-
daine aduice.

The Spaniards
loue to the L.
Elizabeth.

as wee strike at the Roote of
Heresie (meaning the La-
dy Elizabeth) nothing
to purpose can bee effected.
God forbid, replied the
Spaniards, that our K. and
Mr. should once conceiue
a thought to consent vnto
such a mischiese; and from
that day forward they
did not let slip the least
opportunity to sollicite
the King on her behalfe,
informing him that the
like honour he could ne-
uer obtaine, as he should
haue by deliuering her
out of Prison, which was
not long after effected;
Sir Henry Benning-field
staying long at Court,
made her iealous that his
businesse was not great-
ly

ly for her good, during his residence there one *Basset*, a Gentleman and great Fauonrite to the Bish. of *Winchester*, came to *Blanden-bridge*, a mile distant from *Wood-stocke*, where met him twenty men well appointed and secretly arm'd in priuy Coates. From thence they came to the house, earnestly desiring to speak with the *Princesse* about serious and important affaires; but by Gods great prouidence, Sir *Henry* her Keeper had left so strict a charge behind him, that no liuing Soule might haue access vnto her vpon what occasion soeuer, till his returne,

A great danger escaped.

A great conspiracie against the L. Elizabeth.

turne, no not though
a messenger were dis-
patched from the Coun-
cell, or the Queene her
selfe, hee should not bee
admitted: by which ex-
traordinary Prouidence
of God, drawing the
meanes of her safety e-
uen from the malice of
her aduersaries, their
bloody enterprize was
vtterly disappointed:
these things with other
of the like nature being
deliuered vnto her, her
doubts and feares dayly
more and more increa-
sing; it is constantly re-
ported that hearing the
Milke-maids morning &
euening singing so sweet-
ly, considering their
hearts

hearts to be so light and
hers so heauy; their free-
dome, her bondage; their
delights abroad, her dan-
gers within, shee wished
euen frō her soule, both
for safety of her person,
and security of her Con-
science, that no Royall
bloud at at all ran in her
veynes, but that she had
beene descended from
some meane and hum-
ble Parentage.

Queene *Mary* was brui-
ted to bee with Child,
great thanksgiuing was
made, and prayers for
that purpose were ap-
pointed to bee read in
Churches; King *Philip*
was chosen by a decree
in Parliament, Protector
of

La. Elizabeth
wisheth her
selte a Milke-
maide.

Queene *Mary*
bruited to bee
with Child.

K. Philip fa-
uoureth the
La. Elizabeth.

of the Infant, Male or Female, yet notwithstanding hee greatly fauoured the Lady *Elizabeth*, her aduersity made him very iealous of the English Nation, apprehending that if they ay-
med at the life of a Naturalist, being their Queene and Soueraigns Sister, they would then make it a small scruple of Conscience, to assault him and his Followers, being meere Aliens and strangers; hee did therefore hasten her enlargement, which happily was granted within few dayes after; but before her departure frō *Woodstocke*, hauing priuate no-
rice

tice that one M. Edmond
Tremaine and M. Smith-
weeke were on the Racke,
and strictly vrged to
haue accused her inno-
cence, at her remoue frō
thence shee wrote these
two Verses with her Di-
amond in a glasse win-
dow.

*La. Elizabeths
farewell writ-
ten in the
glasse window
at Woodstocke.*

*Much suspected by me,
Nothing proued can be.*

*Quoth Elizabeth
Prisoner.*

Immediately after or-
der came down to bring
her vp to Court, where-
vpon all things were pre-
pared for the iourney.
Sir Hen: Benningfield with
his

*The La. Eliz.
commanded
vp to Court.*

his souldiers, the Lord of *Tame* and Sir *Henry Chamberlaine* were her guardians on the way; as shee came to *Ricot* the wind was so high, that her seruants had much adoe to keepe her cloaths about her, her hood was blowne from her head twice or thrice, where-vpon shee desired to retire her selfe to a Gentlemans house neere adioyning, to dresse vp her head, which by the violence of the winde was all vnready, the request was reasonable and modest, but *S. Henry* would not by any meanes permit it, insomuch as shee was faine alight vnder a hedge,

Sir Hen Ben-
ningfield. cru-
elty to the L.
Eliz.

hedge, and there to trim
her selfe as well as shee
could, that night shee
lay at *Ricot*, the next day
they iourneyed to M.
Dormiers, and the third
to *Colebrooke*, lying at the
signe of the *George*, di-
uers of her Gentlemen
came thither to see her:
but by the Queens com-
mand were immediate-
ly sent out of the towne,
to both their and her
Graces no small heau-
nesse, being not so much
as suffered to speake to
each other; the next day
following her Grace en-
tered *Hampton Court* on
the Backside, the doores
being shut vpon her, the
Souldiers in their anci-
ent

The L. Wil.
Howard com-
forteth the
La. Eliz.

ent posture of watch and ward, she lay there fourteene dayes before any man had admittance vnto her: many were her fears, her cares doubled; but at length a Sonne of Consolation appeared, the Lord *William Howard* came vnto her, vsed her very honourably, condol'd with her, and rais'd her deiected Spirits with comfortable speeches, wherein shee conceiued much ioy, and requested his Faudurable encouragement, that she might speake with some of the Councell, which he most louingly effected, for not long after came her fast friend the Bishop of
Win-

Winchester accompanied with the Lords of Arondell and Shrewsbury, and Secretary Peter, who with great humility humbled themselves to her grace, she was not behind in courtesie, but lovingly resaluted them againe, and said: My honourable Lords, I am glad with all my heart to see your faces, for mee thinks I haue beene kept a great while from you, desolately alone; committed to the hands of a strict keeper, my humble Request is to all your Lordships, that you would bee the happy instruments of my further enlargement: it is not unknowne unto you what I haue suffered now a long time, I be-

K

speech

Gardiner, A.
Arondell,
Shrewsbury,
Peter present
themselves
lovingly to
the Lady Elizabeth.

L. Elizabeth.
speech to the
Lords

*Gardiners answer to the L.
Elizabeth*

*L. Elizabeths
resolute an-
swer to Gar-
diner.*

seech you therefore to take
me into your loving Consi-
deration; the Bishop of
Winchester kneeling down
replied thus: Let mee re-
quest your grace but to sub-
mit your selfe to the Queene,
and then I doubt not but that
you shall presently enjoy an
happy issue of your desires.
No (said she) rather then
I will so doe, I will lye in pri-
son all the dayes of my life; if
ever I haue offēded her maie-
sty in thought, word, or deed,
then not mercy, but the law is
that which I desire, if I yeeld,
I should then speake against
my selfe, confes a fault which
was neuer on my part inten-
ded, by occasion wherof the
K. & Q may then iustly cō-
ceiue an euill opinion of me;

no, no, my L^s. it were much better for me to lye in prison for the truth, then to be at liberty suspected by my Prince; she had no sooner vttered the words, but they al departed, promising to declare her mind to the Qu.

On the next day the B. of Winch. came vnto her againe, and kneeling on his knees, declared, that the Qu. wondred that she should so stoutly stand out, not confessing to haue offended, so that it should seeme, the Q. Maiesty had wrongfully imprison'd her; no (said she) I ner' e had any such thought, it may please her Maicsty to punish me, as she thinketh good; well (quoth he) her

Gardiner with other Lords repaire to her lodging the next day.

K 2 Ma-

Maieſty willed me to tell you, that you muſt tell another tale before you are ſet at Liberty; *Alas,* (ſaid ſhe) I had rather bee here in cuſtody with honeſty and truth, then abroad at Liberty ſuſpected by my Prince, and this that I haue ſaid, I will ſtand to; for I will neuer belye my ſelfe; why then (ſaid he) your grace hath the advantage of mee and the reſt of the Lords, for your long and wrong imprisonment; what advantage I haue (ſaid ſhe) God and your own conſcience can beſt tell, and here before him I ſpeake it, for that dealing which I haue had amongſt you, I ſeek no remedy, but pray that God may forgive

giue you all: *Amen, Amen,*
 (said he) and so departed
 seven dayes & nights she
 continued lockt vp in her
 lodgings, not so much as
 hauing seene the Queene,
 though both vnder one
 Roofe, yet at last after
 many Letters written,
 long Suite, and great
 friends made, she was ad-
 mitted to the presence of
 the Queene, whose face
 in two yeeres and more
 she had not seene; King
Philip hauing before me-
 diated for her, and placed
 himselfe vnknowne to
 the Queene behind the
 hāgings of Arrason pur-
 pose to heare the dis-
 course, her grace about
 ten of the clock at night

K 3 was

La Elizabeth
 lock'd vp se-
 uen dayes in
 Court before
 she spake
 with the Qu.

K. Philips
 friendship to
 the L. Eliza-
 beth.

L. Elizabeth
commeth be-
fore the Qu.

was sent for into the pre-
sence; the suddennesse of
the message did somewhat
daunt her, especially be-
ing at that time of the
night, wherevpon she en-
treated those that were
about her, to pray for her,
and then with the con-
stancy of her former re-
solution, shee went to-
wards the presence, where
being entred, finding her
Maiesty sitting in her
Chaire of State, after
three conges, she humbly
fel down vpon her knees,
praying for the health,
long life and preseruati-
on of her Maiestic, pro-
testing her truth, and loy-
alty towards her person,
notwithstanding whatso-
euer

L. Elizabeth
protesteth
loyalty to the
Queene,

euer had been maliciously
 suggested to the contrary;
 whereunto the Q. very
 sharply answered; *Then you
 will not confesse your selfe
 to be a delinquent. I see, but
 stand peremptorily upon your
 truth and innocence, I pray
 God they may so fall out;*
 If not (replied the Princessse)
 I neither require fauour nor
 pardon at your Maiesties hands;
 Well (said the Queene) then
 you stand so stiffly upon your
 faith and loyalty, that you
 suppose your selfe to haue been
 wrongfully punished and im-
 prisoned: I cannot (said she)
 nor must not say so to you,
 why then belike (said the
 Queene) you will report it
 to others; Not so (replied
 K 4 the

The Queene
 sharply an-
 sweareth the
 L. Elizabeth.

the good Lady) I have borne and must beare the burthen my selfe, and if I may but enioy your Maiesties good opinion of me, I shall be the better enabled to beare it still, and I pray God that when I shall cease to be one of your Maiesties truest and loyall subiects, that then I may cease to bee at all; The Queene onely replied in Spanish, *Dios lo sabe*, that is, God knoweth it, and so turning aside, left her to bee conueyed to her former custody.

King Philip hauing priuately ouer-heard the Conference, was now fully settled in a good opinion of her loyalty; hee well perceiued the inue-

terate

terate malice of her Ad-
uersaries, and her extra-
ordinary patience in such
a trial, did forthwith take
order for her deliuerance,
she in the interim remay-
ned very solitary, not
knowing what the cūent
would be, not one word
of comfort could she i-
magine to haue procee-
ded from her Sister, yet,
after long expectation
in this deluge of sorrows,
a doue appeared with an
olīue brāch in her mouth,
within seuen dayes after
by the intercession of som
eminent friends, she was
discharged of her keeper
Sir Henry Benningfield, yet
so that, *Sir Thomas Pope*
one of her Maiesties pri-

L. Elizabeth
committed to
her louing
friends.

Gardiners pur-
suit in mis-
chiefe.

uy Councell and Master
Gage her Gentleman vs-
her were made superin-
tendents ouer her, the
change was howsoeuer
most happy, she was now
in libera custodia, vnder the
hāds of her louing friends
with whom shee went
downe into the Country,
and there spent the Re-
maynder of her Sisters
raigne.

The bishop of *Winchester*
and others of his faction
look'd blacke in the
mouth, to see all their
plots discovered, all their
deuices frustrate, yet ra-
ther then they would giue
off, they would play at
small game; because they
could not touch the La-
dy

dy *Elizabeth*, they would haue a fling at her household, and at those who were neereſt vnto her perſon. A warrant was ſent downe for no leſſe then foure of her Gentlewomen at one time (which the Lady no ſooner heard of, but ſaid) *they will fetch away all in time*; but not long after, it ſo pleaſed God, that *Gar.* himſelfe was fetched away to giue account for his actions, howſoeuer his death was the cauſe why ſhe liued in leſſe feare and more quietneſſe.

Stephen Gardiner, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* hath had a long and tedious part in the troubles of the Lady
Eliza.

Foure Gentlewomen of the *L. Elizabeth* committed to priſon at once.

*Fox. acts and
Monuments.*

Elizabeth, not one Scene of all her Tragical Story but he hath had a share in it, it will not I hope bee therefore impertinent to write a line or two of his *Exit*, wherein I will wade no further then the warrant of sufficient Authority shall direct me: The same day that those two bright shining lamps, Bishop *Ridley* and Master *Latimer* were extinguished at *Oxford*, *Gardiner* had inuited the Duke of *Norfolke* and others to dinner, but caused the good old *Duke* to stay for it, till about 3 or 4 a clock in the afternoone, being, as it should seem, not disposed to dine, till he had
heard

heard that fire was put to the two good Martyrs: he would not feede his own body, till theirs were quit consumed, at length came in a seruant betwixt 3 and 4 and informed him of the certainty thereof, he no sooner vnderstood it, but came out with great ioy to the Duke, and said; *Come now lets vs goe to dinner*, the meat was serued in, he fell merrily aboard; but before the second messe came in, he fell sick at the table and was immediately remoued thence to bed, where he remayned full 15. dayes in such anguish & torments that he could not voyd, what he had receiued, either by
vrine

A iust iudgement vpon
Gardiner.

vrine or otherwise, lyin
in this extremity, Doctor
Day Bishop of *Winchester*
came to visite and com-
fort him with words of
Gods promise, and free
Iustification in the bloud
of Christ Iesus; which
he no sooner heard, but
he answered thus: *What*
my Lord, will you open that
gap now, then farwell all to-
gether; to me and such other
in my case, you may speak it,
but open that Cazement once
to the people, then farewell all
together: more hee would
haue spoke, but his tōgue
being so swell'd with the
inflammation of his bo-
dy he became speechlesse
and soone after died.

Gardiner had
enflamed ma-
ny Martyrs,
and hath now
his body en-
flamed.

After the death of *Gar-*
diner,

diner, one or other of the good Ladies Aduersaries dropt away, insomuch, that by little and little her dangers decreased, feares diminished, and hope of comfort as out of a thick cloud beganne to appeare, she spent the remaynder of her Sisters reigne in thankes-giuing, and prayses vnto Gods who had thus mercifully preserved her.

Diuers of the Ladies, Aduersarie drop away.

The time of *Queene Maries* reckoning being come, rumours were spread abroad, that shee was already deliuered of a sonne, yea and such a one, as it was then suspected, was readily prepared, whereof King *Philip* being

Reports spread
abroad that
Queene Ma-
ry was deli-
uered of a
Sonne, but
afterwards
proued false.

being informed, and
scorning that by any
such Impostory a coun-
terfeit brood should be
the heyre of all his King-
domes, would not de-
part the Chamber all
the time of her trauell,
by which meanes the
Plot tooke no effect;
howsoever the rumour
of this young Heyre,
made the Bells ring me-
rily in *London*, & spread
it selfe as farre as *Ant-*
werpe, where it was en-
tertained with great tri-
umphs both on Land
and Sea, towards which
charge an hundred Pi-
stols were conferr'd on
the Officers by the *Lady*
Regent; but the newes on
their

their side was too good
to bee true, their ioy-
full acclamations too
extreame to continue,
their *Haleluiahs* were in-
stantly turn'd to *Lachry-*
ma, the report proued
but poin'd, and turned
the Vane presently into
another poynt; it was af-
ter knowne to all their
greefes, that shee neuer
had conceiued, or euer
was likely so to do; some
gaue out that shee was
with Child, but miscar-
ried; some, that she had
a Timpany; others, that
such a thing was ru-
mour'd onely for policy,
but the truth is, King
Philip seeing himselfe
frustrate of his expected
Issue,

K. Philip re-
solueth for the
low-Coun-
treys.

K. Philips stay,
the P: pists
opportunity.

Issue, and perceiuing
such shuffling and cut-
ting amongst them, not
long after took his leaue
of the Queene, to visite
his Father the *Emperour*,
and take possession of
the Low-Countreys; his
departure was very grie-
uous vnto her, but (as
most are of opinion)
hee did but little affect
her.

King *Philip* stayed be-
yond Seas a full yeare &
sixe months, during his
abode there, the Statists
of that time lost not the
least opportunity to ex-
tinguish, if it might bee
possible, that Cause of
God, that hereticall fa-
ction, as they termed it,
how

how many deere Saints
of God (during the Kings
absence in the space of
18. months) mounted vp
with *Elias* in a fiery Cha-
riot to Heauen? the fire
was then at the hottest,
the flames were then at
the highest, and the La-
dy *Elizabeth*, though
peaceably seated in the
Countrey with her lo-
uing friends, yet was
much daunted with the
fearefull apprehension of
such ext remities, she fea-
red the more, because
shee knew that such as
were aduerse vnto her,
would, like the Diuell,
worke vpon the weake-
nesse of her Sisters fraile-
ty; they would leape o-
uer

uer the hedge where it is the lowest, and that now the absence of King *Philip* beyond the seas was the only opportunity for the advancement of their intended designs, but King *Philips* returne into *England*, not long after, proued the happy resolution of all her feareful apprehensions, her life was a continuall warfare, like a ship in the midst of an Irish Sea, where nothing can be expected but troublesome stormes and tempestuous waues, and certainly it will appeare, that those peillous occurrences shee met withall in the foure yeeres of her *Ante-Regnum* during the princi-

principality of her Sister,
will way downe the bal-
lance, being poyf'd with
those feuerall Treasons
which threatned her Ma-
iesty, being an absoulte
Princesse; Then her op-
posites were aliens, now
natiues; *It was thou o my
friend, &c:* then forraigne
Kings sought to inuade
her, now a moderne Qu.
striues to entrap her;
they strangers, this a Si-
ster; she liued then at
liberty without their iu-
risdiction, now a priso-
ner captiuated to an in-
censed Sisters indignati-
on; she was then atten-
ded by her Nobility, and
graue Counsellors, shee
hath now not any to con-
uerse

L. Elizabeth
troubles com-
pared with
those of her
raigne.

uerse with, but keepers and Goalers; but that God wherein she still trusted, first, let her see her desire vpon her Aduersaries, then in a good old age gathered her to himselfe, freed her from the opposition of the one, and the decease of Queen *Mary* her Sister, set a period to the malice of the other.

The malice
of Cardinall
Poole, Bonner,
an others.

Cardinall Poole with the rest of that suruiuing faction, seeing things thus retrograde to their desires, perceiuing the discontentments of the Queene, and that but a few sands were left in the glasse of her time, they, *Nebuchadnezzar-like*, heated the o-
uer

uen of their persecution
seauen times hotter then
before ; for hauing al-
ready burned fve Bi-
shops, twenty one Do-
ctors, eight Gentlemen,
eighty foure Artificers,
an hundreth Husband-
men, Seruants, and
labourers, twenty fixe
wiues, twenty Widows,
nine Virgins, two boyes,
two Infants, the one
whipped to death, the
other sprange out of it's
Mothers wombe being
at the stake, and was cru-
elly cast into fire againe ;
Sixty foure persecuted,
whereof seuen whipped
to death, 16. dyed in pri-
son and were buried in
Dung-hils, many in Cap-
tivity.

2/0 put to
death in Qu.
Maries raigne

tiuity abroad, leauing all they had, only for conscience sake.

*Quis talia fando,
tempreet a lachrimis?*

The bones of
Martin Bucer
and *Paulus*
Phagius burnt

Yet did not their fury cease here, they filled the cup vp to the brim, perceiuing the heat of those fires beginne to flake and wanting fuell to encrease the flames, they consulted to burne the bones of those which had beene long since expired, they digged vp the bones of *Martyn Bucer* and *Paulus Phagius* long since buried at *Saint Maries* in *Cambridge*, and with great Pontificall State first degraded

graded them, then committed them to the secular power, afterward to the fire; and lest the one Vniuersitie should mock the other, they tooke vp the bones of *Peter Martirs* wife formerly interr'd at *Oxford*, and buried them in a stinking dunghill; nay, in this fury, the bones of *K. Henry* the eight, and *Edward* the sixth, hardly scaped free, now they thought all sure, that the hereticall faction (as they termed it) were with these bones vtterly extinguished, but whilst they thus solace themselves in the supposed victory of Gods Saints, euen then did the hand.

L writing

writing appeare vpon
the wall against them,
newes came ouer, that
Calice in France, a towne
of great import, was re-
couered by the *French*,
hauing belonged to the
Crowne of *England* two
hundred & eleuentyeres,
and herin the losse of *Ca-
lice* was most memo-
rable; It was first won
by *Edward* the third, be-
ing the eleuenth King
from *William* the Con-
querour, and lost againe
by *Mary*, being the ele-
uenth from *Edward*, in 8
dayes; The Queene took
the losse to heart, the
people beganne to mur-
mure, some imputing
the losse vnto the neglect
of

The cause of
Qu Maries
death

of the Clergy, who then
sate at the helme of state,
others whispered that it
was a iust Iudgement of
God for the abundance
of bloud already spilt &
broyled in the land; In
the interim, those of the
faction strue to allay the
heat of this distempera-
ture both in Prince and
People, by extenuation
of the losse, saying, that
it was a Towne of none
such consequence, but
rather of greater in-
conuenience then they
were aware of, that it
was onely a refuge for
runnagate hereticks, and
cōsequently, that no true
Romane Catholik ought
to deplore, but rather

L 2 re-

reioyce at the dammage.

At Regina grani

iam dudum saucia cura

Vulnus alit venis. —

How soeuer the Queene being struck to the heart, the wound became vncurable, then they call'd a Parliament, many large profers were made for the recouery of *Calice* wherin the clergy did exceed, yet all this would not do, *Calice* still stuck in the Qu. stomach, she went vp and downe mourning and sighing all the day long, which being asked her by some, what was the reason thereof; whether K. *Philips* departure were the occasion? No said she, *The losse of Calice is*
written

written in my heart, and
 there may be reade the occa-
 sion of my grieffe, when after
 death my body shall bee o-
 pened; her conceptions
 at length fayling, great
 dearth in the land raign-
 ing, much harme done
 by thunders on shoare,
 and by fire on her Royall
 Fleete at Sea, home trou-
 bles, forraigne losses, K.
Philips vnkindnesse, there
 with others discontent-
 ments brought her to a
 burning feauer, of which
 she died at Saint James
 nere *Westminster*, on the
 17th of February being
Thursday, An. 1558. and
 lyes buried in a chappell
 in Saint Peters *Westmin-*
ster, without any monu-
 L 3 ment

On a Thurs-
 day died King
 Henry the
 eight and Ed.
 the sixth, *Q.*
 Mary &c.

ment or remembrance at all.

*Non naturalised
Pontificium
arte ferax.*

Men of blood
shall not live
halfe their
dayes, Psalm
55.

Queene *Mary* was well inclined of her selfe, had not the blind zeale of her Religion, and authority of the clergy ouerswayd her, the flames of their consuming fire had not mounted so high as heauen, there to solícite for vengeance, it is obserued that her raigne was the shortest of all Kings since the conquest (*Richard* the third only excepted) and that more christian blood was spilt in her short time, then had beene in case of Religion in any Kings raign whatsoever, since *K. Lucius*, the first establisher of Christiani-
ty

ty in *England*, and God grant the like may neuer be seene againe, Amen.

The Cloud thus set, that wished Sunne appeared in our horizon like a fresh spring after a stormy winter: The Parliament then sitting at *Westminst.* newes was brought that the Queen was deceased; the suddainnesse of the news struck the house into amazement.

Some look'd backward to the dead Queene, others looked forward to the suruiuing Princeesse, but at last they pitch'd vpon the proclamation of the *L. Elizabeth*, which was accordingly performed the same day, in the

La. Elizabeth
proclaimed
Queene of
England.

24th yeere, 2. month and 10 day of her age, at what time she remooued from *Hatfield*, to the *Charterhouse*, from thence she was royally attended to the *Tower of London*, and the 24 of the same month passed with great state through the City to *Westminster*.

Q. *Elizabeth*
passeth thro-
row *London*.

On the foure & twen-
tieth of *November*, *Queen*
Elizab. set forward from
the *Tower*, to passe thro-
row the City to *Westmin-*
ster, but considering that
after so long restraint she
was now exalted from
misery to Maiesty, from
a Prisoner to a Princesse,
before shee would suffer
herself to be moued in her
Chariot,

Chariot, shee very deuoutely lifted vp Her Handes and Eyes to Heauen, vtering these words.

O Lord Almighty and euer-living God, I giue thee most humble and hearty thanks, that thou hast beene so mercifull vnto mee, as to spare mee to see this ioyfull & blessed Day; and I acknowledge that thou hast dealt as graciously
L 5 and

Q. Elizabeths
prayer coming out of
the Tower.

and wonderfully with
me, as thou didst with
thy true and faithfull
Seruant, *Daniel* thy
Prophet, whom thou
deliuered'st out of the
Lyons Denne, from
the crueltie of the
greedy and raging
Lyons, euen so was I
ouer-whelmed, and
by thee deliuered; to
thee therefore onely
bee thanks and ho-
nour and prayse
for euermore.

Amen.

Ha-

Having made an end
of her thankes-giving to
God, shee put onwards
through the City, where
diuers magnificent Pa-
geants presented them-
selves to her view, the
throng of people was ex-
traordinary, their accla-
mations loud as thunder,
many were the expressi-
ons of loue tendred vnto
her, and by her as grate-
fully entertained, as they
were louingly presen-
ted. To make a particu-
lar relation of the seue-
rall occurrences in that
one dayes entertainment
would require aboue a
dayes expression. I will
onely but point at some
more remarkeable passa-
ges.

ges, wherein shee shewed her selfe extraordinarily affected to her People. .

She would many times cause her Charriot to stand, that the people might haue their full sight of her ; amongst the seuerall speeches that were addressed vnto her from the Pageants, if at any time any word did reflect vpon her, a change of countenance was obserued in her; but a settled constancie to heare it out ; then her loue and courtesie in giuing the people thanks: In *Cornhill* a Pageant presented it selfe, called the *Scate of worthy Government,*

uerneement, intimating
their dutifull allegiance
to her, with the gene-
rall conceiued hopes of
her Princely Gouverne-
ment; the Speech was
no sooner delivered, but
shee immediately an-
swered.

*I haue taken notice
of your good meaning
toward mee, and will
endeauour to Answer
your seuerall expecta-
tions.*

Qu. Elizabeths
answer to the
Speaker.

Passing forward, ano-
ther Pageant appeared,
representing the eight
Beatitudes, euery one ap-
plied

plied to her in particular by the *Speaker*: the multitude crying out, *Amen, Amen*. But being come to the litle Conduit in *Cheape*, shee perceiued an offer of Loue, and demanded what it might signifie? one told her *Grace* that there was placed *Time; Time!* (said shee) *and Time I praise my God hath brought me hither; but what is that other with the Booke?* shee was resolved that it was *Truth* the Daughter of *Time*, presenting the *Bible* in *English*, whereunto she answered; *I thanke the Citie for this giift aboue all the rest; it is a Booke which I will often and often*
read

Qu. Elizabeth
receiueth the
Bible louing-
ly.

read over; then she commanded Sir *Iohn Perrot*, one of the Knights that held vp the *Canopie*, to goe and receiue the *Bible*; but being informed that it was to bee let downe vnto her by a silken string shee commanded him to stay; in the *Interim* a *Purse* of gold was presented by the *Recorder* in the behalfe of the City, which shee receiued with her owne hands, and afterward gaue attention to a speech deliuered, making reply in the conclusion:

*I thanke my Lord
Mayor, his brethren the
Alder-*

*Q. Elizabeths
speech to the
City.*

Q. Elizabeths
grand-fathers
fathers was a
Lord Maior
of London.

*Aldermen, and all of
you, and whereas your
request is, that I should
continue your good La-
dy and Queene, be you
assured that I will be as
good vnto you as euer
Queene was yet vnto
her people; no will in me
is wanting, neither doe
I hope can there want a-
ny power; As for the pri-
uiledges and Charters of
your City, I will in dis-
charge of my oath and
affection, see them safely,
and exactly maintained,
and perswade your selues
that*

that for the safety and
quietnes of you all, I will
not spare, if need bee, to
spend my blood in your
behalse, God blesse you
all good people.

As shee went along in
Fleete-streete at S^t. Dun-
stons Church, the chil-
dren of Christ's Hospitall,
sate there with the gouer-
nours, shee tooke great
delight in the obiekt, and
calling to minde that it
was her brothers founda-
tion, shee expressed her
selfe very thankfull for
the presentation of such
a charitable sight, saying;
*Wee are Orphans all, let me
enjoy*

Q. Elizabeth
pleased with
the sight of
the Children
of Christs
Hospitall.

*enjoy your Prayers, and you
shall be sure of my assistance.
As shee went through
Temple-Barre, the Ordinance and Chambers of
the Tower went off, the
report whereof gaue
much content: thus passed
Shee along to Westminster,
royally attended with the
Nobility of the Kingdom,
and was there Crowned,
to the ioy of all true-hearted
Christians,*

(* *)

*Est et quod Regnat causa
fuisse piam.*

FINIS.

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Heywood, T.